

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII.
NUMBER 19.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD MAY.

THE NIGHT Mr. Gladstone's election for Midlothian was declared was a memorable one. Lord Rosebery thus announced the election :

The election is over, and I am unmuzzled. (Laughter and cheers.) As a Midlothian man I can tell you that no Midlothian man, however old he may be, or however long he may have to live, will have spent a prouder night than this. (Cheers.) It is a great night for Midlothian (cheers, a great night for Scotland (cheers), a great night for your country member (cheers) a great night for Great Britain (cheers), aye, and a great night for the world (cheers, and a voice : "And a bad one for Dizzy.") (Laughter.) It has been the fortune of this country to be chosen as the central battlefield of that great contest that is being waged at this moment. (Cheers.) In the county of Midlothian has been fought not a battle between Whig and Tory, or Liberal and Conservative, but a battle of constitutional government and oppressed nationalities throughout the world. (Cheers.) And what has been the reward of Midlothian? She has fought this battle, you have fought this battle, by and for yourselves and you are rewarded by having as your county member the foremost man of Great Britain (cheers); the greatest champion of liberty that now lives in the world (cheers); and to use the words of Pitt, I will only say now that I trust that Midlothian, having saved herself by her own exertions, will save Great Britain by her example. (Loud cheers.)

AT THE CONCLUSION of Lord Rosebery's speech the crowd passed into Prince's-street, where groans were given at the Scottish Conservative club. The new Liberal club was illuminated in every window and surrounded by an immense crowd, and on prominent points in the city coloured fires were burnt. For some time the excited crowds perambulated the streets cheering and hooting at the various newspaper offices or elsewhere, where political feeling found an object on which to display itself. In the course of the evening the crowd burnt a rude effigy, said to be that of the Earl of Dalkeith, in front of the new club. Mr. Gladstone left Edinburgh for Dalmeny the same night about half-past nine o'clock.

ON THE FOLLOWING day the right hon. member for Midlothian, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, drove from Dalmeny park to Linlithgow. A brass band, heading several hundreds of people, marched to meet the illustrious visitors. The crowd, who cheered to the echo, preceded the carriage to the square facing the Town Hall. On Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mr. M'Lagan, the Liberal candidate, and others, appearing on the balcony, he was received with rounds of enthusiastic applause. In a brief speech he said :

I have been personally and warmly engaged for a length of time in this great conflict. I have now laid down my arms. ("No; no.") I do not mean that I have renounced the service of my country, but I mean that I have done, as I hope, with the keen controversy that has led up to the present election. From this time forward we hope to open a new and, as I trust, a happier, chapter of our history. Having disposed of the conflict in which we have all been parties, we have now to think of the interests and the welfare of our country, of progressive improvement, of an honourable, upright, straightforward foreign policy, of a course of proceeding analogous to that which during half a century has so largely contributed to the happiness of the Empire. It is in that sense only that I have laid down my arms in order to betake myself, with the authority which I derive from the confidence of your metropolitan county, and from the very general manifestation on the part of the people of Scotland, to the performance of the more tranquil, though more anxious, duties of member of Parliament for the improvement of the laws and the interests of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* of India renders the following account of Sir Richard Temple's appearance at Worcestershire :

Of all the amazing incidents in this wonderful election probably nothing exceeds that of the reception of Sir Richard Temple at Oldbury, the first place in East Worcestershire, at which he made a formal public appearance. The ex-Governor as he said had come 4,600 miles in eighteen days having beaten the mail by five hours, in order to meet the electors of East Worcestershire face to face; and he had given up an appointment worth £10,000 a year for the sake of the honour of representing that constituency in the House of Commons. But as soon as Sir Richard Temple rose to his feet, it was manifest that he had "fallen among thieves." A terrific uproar began, and it continued without cessation for nearly an hour as Sir Richard made repeated efforts to gain a hearing. So great was the groaning and hissing that it was impossible even for the reporters, who stood around the speaker, to catch what he said. At length, after some fighting in the body of the meeting, which resulted in the victory of Sir Richard Temple's opponents, the audience rose and in a body rushed to the platform, sweeping everything before them, and the candidates and their supporters were hustled out of the building, many persons being injured in the fugh process. Sir Richard and his friends retreated to the Talbot Hotel, and while the triumphant mob shouted and groaned outside, a private meeting was held in a small room to "welcome" the ex-Governor of Bombay, and Sir Richard addressed to the company the speech he had designed for the public, and which he has since repeated with various success at other meetings in the county.

The ways of Fate are mysterious!

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE has written the following letter to the *London Daily News*, contradicting Sir Richard Temple's utterances at Worcestershire :

Sir Richard Temple, the Conservative candidate for East Worcestershire, is reported to have said, in the course of his address, that the Imperial policy of the Tory Administration had "conciliated the upper and educated classes in India." As a Native of India, and as the delegate of the Indian Association, (which, with its numerous branches in Bengal, in the N. W. Provinces, in the Deccan, and other parts of India represents the unanimous opinion of the educated classes throughout India), I beg to give an emphatic contradiction to that statement. At the time of the Imperial Proclamation in January, 1877, when the policy of the Government was regarded merely as a question of an additional title, and was even vaguely associated with increased privileges, the people of India had little to say against it. But whatever delusions may have existed at one time, it is now long since the Natives of India have discovered that the new policy of mock Imperialism was only the precursor of a restless foreign policy, of burdensome taxes, and of retrograde legislation. Under the new regime, fresh taxes to the extent of 1½ million were imposed upon the poorest classes of the population on the pretence of creating a Famine Insurance Fund. Specific and solemn pledges were given that not a single rupee of this Fund was to be spent on any object but that of famine relief, and yet within a short time the people of India were unblushingly told that the whole of the additional revenue had been misappropriated in order to defray the expenses of one of the most unjustifiable wars that have been undertaken in recent times by a great and civilized nation. It was inevitable that such a policy should create a feeling of grave discontent and alarm in the popular mind and that the public prints of the country should reflect that feeling. But the authors of the new Imperialism were not disposed to allow the people of India even the poor consolation of expressing their disapprobation through the medium of the vernacular newspapers. Accordingly, on the 14th March 1878, they passed a hasty law, suppressing the freedom of the Press, and the next day they followed up that measure by a Disarming Act. Even as regards the admission of the Natives of India to the higher ranks of the public service, the Administration of Lord Lytton have done their best to nullify the gracious declaration of Her Majesty and of the British Legislature. The proclamation of 1853 which the people of India regard as their great charter, declared that the Natives of India should be "freely and impartially admitted to all offices, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, integrity and ability to discharge." But the Government of India under the transparent disguise of giving effect to the new rules issued on this subject last year by Her Majesty's Government, have introduced a scheme whereby none but persons of aristocratic birth are eligible for nomination, thus violating both the spirit and the letter of the gracious proclamation of 1853. But this was not all. In a despatch addressed to the Secretary of State for India Lord Lytton actually went so far as to suggest that the competitive examinations in London for the Indian Civil Service, which were thrown open to the Natives of India by Parliament in 1853, should now be closed against them by law, adding that if Parliament should be disinclined to pass such an illiberal measure, then His Excellency had at least the consolation of thinking that the recent reduction of the standard of age would practically have the same effect even if the competition remained theoretically open. These are some of the prominent measures for which the people of India have to thank the Tory Administration, and it would be strange indeed—amounting to nothing less than national insanity—if, under these circumstances, the people of India were "conciliated" by the new-fangled policy of sham Imperialism. The fact is that there is at the present moment, throughout the length and breadth of India, an amount of discontent, alarm, and irritation the like of which has not been known for many years, and which is only qualified by the earnest hope entertained by every Native of India—a hope which, I rejoice to think, has been already fulfilled—that at the elections now going on, the English nation will pronounce its unqualified condemnation of the disastrous policy of Lords Beaconsfield and Lytton.

MR. D. DINSHA DAVAR, another Indian, thus writes to the same paper on the same object :

"As a Native of India may I venture to ask you to make room for a few remarks which may help to show to the people of Great Britain how their fellow-subjects in the far east are looking upon the political struggle now going on here? I am aware that Tory assurance goes a long way, but when the assurance goes so far as to assert that the Indians wish to see them in power again, it transgresses the bounds of truth. Every Indian both here and in India, will cordially respond to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that they have been gladdened by the tidings of Liberal victories. That the Tory Government—which soon will be the late Government—was more than unpopular in India may be clearly evidenced by the remarkable unanimity with which all its acts were condemned by the Natives of all castes and all creeds. Those Tory gentlemen who assert the contrary must consider the British public exceedingly credulous, if they hope to convince them that the people of India are attached to a Government which gagged their Vernacular Press, which sacrificed a portion of the revenue to please the electors of Lancashire, which levied taxes on the poor and exempted the rich, which waged an aggressive war, clearly for Imperial purposes, and made the impoverished treasury of India bear the cost of that iniquitous war, and which by various acts made the hard life of millions of suffering, patient people harder to bear. It is very likely that Sir Richard Temple will attempt to convince the electors of East Worcestershire that the Indians are all favorable to the Government, and may point to his own popularity in India as a proof of his assertion. The British public is a generous public, and if Sir Richard stands forth as the champion of the ill used Indians possibly he may influence a great many of his hearers. It would, therefore, be as well to inform the electors of East Worcestershire that every vote recorded in favour of a Conservative candidate will do serious harm to a country which for its faithful attachment to England and unflinching loyalty to its Queen has deserved well of the English people. As to Sir Richard Temple's popularity in India, that argues nothing, as a man in a high official position, can always command a semblance of popularity, even though it be hollow. Gaining popularity in Sir Richard's case, however, is particularly easy,

as he has in India achieved a reputation of being one who always "talked for effect." He makes a boast about leaving a post of 10,000l. a year for the honor of representing East Worcestershire in Parliament. If the electors take the trouble to find out how much of the term of office remained unexpired when he left, and what were the political opinions of Sir Richard only a short time ago, and if they speculate on the motive which may have influenced Sir Richard to change his opinions in favor of what then was the strongest party, and to aspire to Parliamentary honors, they will think twice before they give their votes in favor of their Conservative candidate. I assert, Sir, without fear of contradiction, that everyone of my countrymen will have hailed with satisfaction and joy the news of Liberal victory and Conservative discomfiture. With the death of the Government—now doomed—will begin a new era in the history of India. Honest friends of India like Fawcett, Bright, and Gladstone—whose names no Indian hears without gratitude and respect—will now not only have the will but the power to do good to India. And may God give them health and strength to carry out all their good intentions.

TUESDAY, 4TH MAY.

IT IS SAID that the domestic affairs of that unhappy nobleman, Sir Roger Tichborne, Baronet and Convict, are unfortunately not just now serene. He is expecting shortly to be released, and an understanding has been arrived at that, should he be released, he will at once commence divorce proceedings against his wife. Since the birth of the last child he has frequently expressed a desire to hear no more of her, and is also anxious that his children should be removed from under her care.

THE LONDON ECHO, the proprietor of which, Mr. Passmore Edwards, has by the bye been returned for Salisbury, has the following about Sir Richard Temple :

A serious responsibility will rest upon the electors of East Worcestershire especially if they disregard this earnest and sorrowful appeal from an unrepresented and much abused people. Sir Richard Temple is the subject of anything but laudatory criticism in India at this moment, and his rejection by the electors of East Worcestershire will be an indication to the native millions that a brighter and less burdensome era is in store for them. Already India rejoices in an imminent change, but a peculiar significance would attach to the defeat at the polling-booth of Sir Richard Temple. After long service his Excellency must need rest. Let him have it!

THE MAHARAJAH of Ulwar again made an offer to Government to defray all the expenses of maintaining a regiment of Native Infantry in the British service as long as the war in Affghaustan might last, and has further volunteered his personal services, should there be an occasion for the same. In reply to his offer, Mr. Lyall, the Foreign Secretary, has sent him the following letter :

"My dear Maharaja,—I have received your telegram and letter, in which you so loyally and liberally offered to defray the expenses of maintaining a regiment of Native Infantry during the present operations in Afghanistan, and I have taken the Viceroy's wishes on the subject. I am authorized to acknowledge cordially, on the part of the Government of India, this expression of your readiness and of your desire to co-operate with the army of the Indian Empire, and I am to say that your offer will be borne in mind.

His Excellency the Viceroy appreciates very much your volunteering for personal services, should the occasion arise. This epistle should have proceeded from the Viceroy direct. The Maharaja deserved that compliment.

It is stated that several chiefs and Maharajas will proceed to Simla to bid good bye to Lord Lytton. Among others are mentioned the Maharajah Sindia, the Maharajah of Jeypore and the Maharajah of Durbhanga.

THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK Society's case against two clerks has been dismissed by Mr. Marsden. The Magistrate, says the reporter, observed that sufficient evidence had not been adduced even to lead him to hope for a conviction.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MAY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a new periodical called the *Kali-Yug*, which is described as a journal of science, and religion, history and politics, arts and manufactures, trade and commerce. It is issued from Bhangulpore. The first number is principally taken up with a description of the *Kali-Yug*. We shall watch with interest the progress of this paper with queer title.

THE UNITED STATES revenue so largely exceeds the expenditure that the Treasury cancels \$2,000,000, of the Government debt weekly. Cousin Jonathan knows better how to economise than John Bull.

THE FIRST of a line of Temperance saloon steamers has just been launched on the Clyde, on board of which plenty of good food can be obtained, but no intoxicating liquors. This is a novelty.

IN CHINA rank it is said is expressed by the size of the visiting card. On one occasion a well known gentleman had occasion to visit Peking as the representative of the British Government, a number of servants carried a big bundle into his reception room, which when unrolled covered nearly the whole floor of the large chamber. It was the visiting card of the Chinese Emperor.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the aggregate production of steel rails in Great Britain and Europe in 1880 will not fall far short of 2,250,000 tons.

RECENTLY a paper on electric lights was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers, giving the following valuable information regarding the cost of Siemens' light. From these figures it appears that to maintain a 6,000 candle light by Siemens' alternating machine, four horse power are required, and 3 in. of carbon are consumed per hour. With a gas engine to give the power the relative cost of gas and electricity for 6000 candles is 4s. 10d. and 2s. 7d., the saving by the use of electricity thereby amounting to 47 per cent. By the use of Siemens continuous current machine, however, a saving of no less than 87 per cent. is claimed. Calcutta, thanks to the sapient Commissioners, is bound to the gas contract for 21 years.

THE INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL grant for the current year amounts to Rs. 19,87,646, apportioned as follows:—

Church of England	...	Rs. 17,45,562
Church of Scotland	...	" 1,32,408
Total Protestant	...	" 18,78,030
Roman Catholic Church	...	" 1,09,616
Grand Total Rs.		19,87,646

Will the Marquis of Ripon sanction this favoritism of the Christian Church in India at the expense of the non-Christian subjects of the Queen, who count by millions?

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association last week:

BY MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR.
Lect. I. Heat; its Sources.
(Delivered on the 27th April, 1880.)

We can directly recognize the presence of heat, just as we can recognize the presence of light, sound, smell. The sense whereby we can do it is diffused throughout the external surface and its immediate prolongations into the internal cavities, as mouth, nose, &c. Heat is the most universal agent in nature. The phenomena of the seasons, of climate, are all phenomena of heat. All the movements of the atmosphere whether periodic or not are due to the operation of this agent. Some of the movements of the sea, as the gulf-stream are due to heat. The phenomena of life are intimately connected with heat.

The sources of heat have been classified into terrestrial and cosmic, not a logical classification. They may be better classified into natural and artificial. Under natural we have cosmic, the chief being the sun. Under terrestrial we have the heat proper of the earth, the heat of volcanoes. Under artificial we have 1. Mechanical, subdivided into friction, compression, and percussion; 2. Chemical, 3. Electrical, 4. Magnetical, and 5. Vital.

THURSDAY, 6TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Ampta laments the silting up of the canal, which extends from the vicinity of Ampta to Oolobaria. It was excavated some decades ago by private enterprise and received no attention ever since, still it was a work of great utility both for navigation and irrigation, but owing to the process of silting going on it now affords no help to the poor peasants, who suffer much from the drought when there is a failure of the rains. It behoves the Government to stir up the zemindars, whose estates lie on both banks of the canal to repair and re-excavate the canal.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT states that cholera is raging with virulence in the villages of Romanand-bati, Siakhala, Elipore, &c., in the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly District, and that people are dying fast for want of medical treatment. He says that the medical practitioners in the villages are but quacks, who know only the efficacy of quinine and administer it in all cases.

A CORRESPONDENT says that a thatched house was set on fire at Balagureah by lightning-stroke at 9 P. M. of the 2nd instant, which burnt down six cows and a large stock of corn. He adds that while the whole village was astir to put down the fire, the police as usual were nowhere to be found.

WE HAVE received a letter stating that the Calcutta residents of the district of Furreedpore held a meeting on the 2nd instant to devise a scheme for the promotion and advancement of the interests of the district. It was resolved to establish an Association under the designation of the Furreedpore Surhid Association. As a *protem* arrangement Babu Surrat Chunder Chowdhury was appointed Secretary, and Babu Deviprosunno Roy, Assistant Secretary of the Provisional Committee. We hope this will not prove another mushroom institution.

WE WOULD suggest to the lovers of art a visit to the workshop of Messrs Stewart & Co., the well-known coach builders of this city, to inspect some carriages which have been built by them for General Jeet Jung Bahadur of Nepal. One of them deserves particular attention. It is a demi-state carriage, made up in the style of a Grand Duchess Barouche with hind rumble. The body is light, of graceful design and painted with a new green colour with mouldings and fine lines very artistically chosen, and the whole is enriched with wreathes of lotus flowers and peup leaves rich, chaste and exquisitely gilt. The beautiful lamps, which assist in setting off the carriage to advantage, are also, with the rails and other parts, richly silver chopped and plated, while on the panels, emblazoned in different parts, are the armorial bearings of the General. The interior is fitted up in a very luxurious style with cushions of green morrocco, with velvet and silk hangings to match.

BABU THAKOOR DAS of Delhi, who assisted Dr. Fuller in the compilation of his English and Hindusthani and Hindusthani and English Dictionaries, has compiled a very useful collection of Hindusthani proverbs, idioms, and phrases, which have been rendered into English and the original Romanized. The whole is compressed in a small pamphlet of 32 12mo. pages and priced six annas only. We do not know whether the collection is complete, but we can testify to the general accuracy of the English translations. To foreigners the collection will be of incalculable value, and it will help them to notice the similarity, which exists in the popular sayings of European and Asiatic countries.

WE HAVE received a copy of another memorial from Bogra complaining of the exorbitant assessment of the license tax made by the late Collector Mr. H. E. Cooke. This memorial is signed by the merchants and traders of Sherpur, Garidaha and Sultangunge comprised in the district of Bogra, and as it is similar in purport and prayer to what we noticed in our issue of the 12th ultimo, we need not take a further detailed notice of it.

FRIDAY, 7TH MAY.

BRITISH BURMA is to have a Chief Court on the model of the Punjab Court. The new Court will consist of a Chief Justice with two Puisne Judges, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and other subordinate officers.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of General Ballard, Mint-Master of Bombay. He had seen service in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, and in Persia. He was an officer of high scientific repute. During the famine of 1873-74, when he was Mint-Master in Calcutta, he did much to alleviate famine-sufferings.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE says that on his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith the Marquis of Ripon made an offering of £10,000 to Peter's Pence.

WE ARE glad to notice that Raja Kumudnarain Bhup of Bijni has been exempted from personal attendance in the Civil Courts of Assam in consideration of his high rank.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION gives the following translation of the letter to the *Bharati* from Babu Nishikant Chatterjee, the Bengali at St. Petersburg:

Since my arrival here, there has been a terrible row about this professorship. The Minister of Education, by whom I was invited here, tells me one thing, the members of the University another. Society here is divided into many cliques, and among these the relations are generally those that exist between dogs and cats. What one party says or does another will surely try to unsay or undo. . . . Violent distrust of each other, slander, backbiting and scandal (in which ladies probably take a prominent part) remind us of Sodom, Rome, Pompeii, and Versailles in the eighteenth century. One cannot open his mind to his nearest relatives and friends. To say nothing of the *cafe* or *restaurant*, in St. Petersburg itself, the simpleton who happens to converse on politics, religion or society, may do so with the prospect of exile in some ice-covered dungeon in the northern seas. Is it strange that licentiousness should prevail in a place, where freedom of discussion is interdicted? A place where soldiers—the killers of their own nation—and comedians are the favorites, where the destroyers of the best hopes are decorated with stars, where the scions of the aristocracy learn diplomacy from their bayhood also where the girls form their character after the ethical codes of Frances Germany—what wonder that such a place should once again enact the role of Pompeii? . . . Unfortunately for me I had been called by the Ministry and not by the University. On my coming here I found out the relations existing between the two. So that from the first the Professors began to watch me as a spy of the Minister, and tried their best to prevent me from becoming useful. Publicly and in private they did not fail to injure me. They saw I was a Brahmin, and they believed that a Brahmin was full of cunning. Chankaya, Nandkumar and Nana Sahib were Brahmins; how could a Brahmin be believed? Deprived of the society of the Professors, I began to mix with the aristocracy. In the list of the doomed prepared by the Nihilists, you will thus

probably see the name of a Brahmin. They have read that a Brahmin is an aristocrat among aristocrats; so that by the death of a Brahmin the misery of numberless Pariahs may be mitigated to some extent.

THE NEW Governor of Bombay has arrived and has been installed with the usual ceremony and *ecclat*. His Excellency held a *Levee*, referring to which the *Indu-Prokash* says:

It is not very pleasant to hear [that a few native gentlemen occupying respectable positions in the community showed a sad want of good taste and good manners by appearing in a shabby dress at the *Levee* held by His Excellency the Governor on Friday. The *Times of India* says "one native who appeared in a ragged *cuppra* was turned back altogether." There are some who think a careless dress implies a philosophic turn of mind but certainly an important public occasion such as the Governor's *Levee* is not made for displays of philosophic indifference of this kind. The best course for such gentlemen was to have confined themselves to their rooms instead of coming forward and earning unpleasant notoriety.

It is a pity that some of our countrymen do not understand these common things.

SATURDAY, 8TH MAY.

THERE WERE 190 daths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st May, of which 19 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 53 from fever, 26 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 16 from asthma and phthisis, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Forty-four children died between 15 days and under and one year old, and 21 persons died above the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 14.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Saura in north Bhaugulpore says that the rains of the 3rd instant, which were attended with hail-storm, have done much good. The cultivators are all busy breaking up their high lands and sowing paddy in the low lands. Small-pox which was raging with virulence has disappeared and cholera is not so violent as it was this time last year. There was a copious mango crop, but nearly one-fourth of it has been lost owing to the storms.

A CORRESPONDENT versed with military affairs makes the following remarks regarding the Afghan War:

I take this opportunity of saying a few words about the scientific frontier in the north-west. If Government had not quarrelled with Amir Sher Ali nor had invaded the Afghan territory, but had remained quiescent, so much money and blood would not have been expended. But having made so much sacrifice and incurred the enmity of the Afghans the only course now remains for us to subdue them thoroughly and establish an internal Government like that of the Nizam in the Deccan with British contingents at different vulnerable points. The late Conservative Government would have done something like the above, had they not been afraid of the opposition and the general feeling in England against further annexation of territory. The liberal Government, under the present altered circumstances, will be able to act more vigorously and obtain the suffrage of the country by developing the scheme in a straightforward manner. It will be altogether a suicidal policy to let the Persians occupy Herat under the guarantee of the British Government. The much safer course will be to have two Cantonments in and near Herat, with 10,000 British troops of all arms, another Cantonment consisting of 5000 men in Candahar, and five thousand men in Ghazni, as well as a Cantonment at Sherpore, with 5000 men. Thus in all 25000 troops and a reserve of 5000 men at Peshwar; with these troops at our disposal we can afford to leave the Amir of Cabul in an independent possession of the country as regards internal affairs thereof. In the presence of these troops Afghan rulers need have no regular Army, but only a few thousand men as military Police for the administration of the country. The Amir being thus relieved of maintaining a regular Army we can make him pay half the expenses of the British contingents, the other half to be supplemented by India. The question then naturally arises how India can contribute such a large expenditure? The answer is plain and simple, with 30,000 men guarding the mountain passes some of the Military Cantonments at Lahore, Meerut, Ludhiana &c., can be proportionately reduced instead of having 30 or 40 thousand men in Meerut and the Punjab. Agra and other hill stations a very smaller number of troops will suffice; thus there will be no additional charge to India. The change will be only of military Cantonments. Without some such policy the Afghans will never be kept under control, neither the Russian intrigue can be successfully neutralized. Our military critics will perhaps laugh at the idea of a Bengali offering suggestions in military matters. To them and others I would say that having been present in some of the campaigns in the north west and having from my youth taken much interest in military matters a loyal subject of the Queen-Empress I am bound to offer suggestion which may appear to be beneficial to my country. I would crave leave to mention another point which I have at heart. In the late budget debate Sir John Strachey our financial minister spoke sarcastically of the idea of asking England to pay for any share of the expenses of the Afghan war, and the danger we incur for asking England to pay any share of the expenses for them. We will render ourselves liable to be called upon to share the expenses of Imperial wars in other parts of the world. To Sir J. Strachey I would say that in consequence of apprehended misunderstanding with the Muscovite Government the English Ministry directed Indian Government to take proper measures for neutralizing Russian influence in Afghanistan. This war then is the result of European diplomacy to preserve India to the British Crown, and this dependency is said to be the brightest jewel to her diadem. By this connexion England is deriving many advantages in different ways,

She would lose all these by a severance of the tie. The expenses of the war ought to be borne by England. After the war is over India is certainly bound to pay for the current expenses.

THE BEHAR HERALD notices some vagaries of Mr. Cooke, a young civilian. He was lately appointed to the charge of the Barh sub-division pending the arrival of Mr. Bayley. He went down and staid at Barh for a few days, and then not liking to stay there longer issued orders that his kutchery will be held at Bankipore outside the territorial limits of the Barh sub-division! Two muktears, Naghansi Lal and Mahamed Hamid represented on behalf of twenty ryots of Saran, a place only 6 miles from Barh, that it would be very inconvenient to their clients to have their cases transferred to Bankipur and they prayed that the cases be tried at Barh. Not only was the prayer rejected but it was further ordered that in future no muktearnamahs in the names of the muktears aforesaid, are to be received in his court! What next and next?

THE HON'BLE the Maharaja Luchmessur Sing of Durbangha, President of the Behar Landholders Association, lately forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Association at which it had been resolved to raise funds for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Affghan war, and requested an expression of opinion as to the best means of distributing the funds the Association might collect. The Government of India, it is stated, has given sanction to the establishment of the fund to be managed by an independent committee of gentlemen unconnected with the army. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has received with much appreciation this loyal offering of the Behar Landholders Association.

AT THE last meeting of the Bethune Society Dr. Mohendralal Sircar delivered a lecture on Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy. We are told that the Doctor's lecture was singularly dispassionate. Father Lafont, however, made a tremendous speech on the subject, which afforded compensation to those, who had gone to the meeting with a craving for strong meat.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I. 2. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for March 1880, and the twelve months, 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880. 3. Report on the Criminal Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1879. 4. Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., c.s. 5. A Collection of English-Hindusthani, phrases, idioms and proverbs. By Thakooradas. 6. Durgesa-Nundini or the Chieftain's Daughter, a Bengali Romance by Bunkimchunder Chatterjee. Translated into English prose by Charuchunder Mookerjee. 7. The Saddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Vol. 4, No. 3, March, 1880. 8. The Journal of the Hindu Sabha of Madras No. 1, of Vikrama. 9. Catalogue of the drugs and medicinal oils sold at the Ayurveda Dispensary of Babu Prosunnoocomar Sen.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London May 1st.—Earl Cowper is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and Mr. Osborne Morgan, Judge Advocate-General.

5th.—The Daily News publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley will most probably succeed Sir Frederick Haines. Mr. Lowe is to be raised to the peerage.

6th.—The order for the preparation of the troopship Malabar, to convey Lord Ripon to India, has been countermanded. His Lordship will proceed in the P. and O. Steamer Ancona. Mr. Gorchen has been appointed Special Ambassador at Constantinople during the absence on leave of Sir Austen Layard.

7th.—The Daily News, in a leading article, says that the British Government has issued a circular note, inviting the great Powers to co-operate in the strict execution of the remaining obligations of the Berlin Treaty.

8th.—The Marquis of Ripon, in reply to a reputation of the Indian Council at Downing Street yesterday, said that as regards the question of education he should follow the lines of the Court of Directors' despatch of 1854. The Board of Trade returns of exports for the last month show a decided improvement and a large increase of imports. The assassin of Colonel Commersaoff is sentenced to death.

Bombay, May 4th.—Major General Sir J. M. Adye has been appointed Surveyor General of Ordnance. Upon the motion of Government a Select Committee has been appointed to enquire whether Mr. Bradlaugh can dispense with the oath of allegiance.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 11th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Thermometry.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday, the 12th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Natural Sources of Water.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E., on Thursday, the 13th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Vibrations of Rods.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 15th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Salts of Calcium and Magnesium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1880.

THE BEGINNING.

THE beginning of the new ministerial drama seems to be exciting enough. We will make a few running comments upon the opening scene of the play, so far as it has yet been disclosed to us.

We have received a *communiqué* from the Press Commissioner which states that before the late general elections, His Excellency Lord Lytton had made a request to Lord Beaconsfield that, in the event of the Ministry resigning office, his resignation of the Viceroyalty of India might be tendered to the Queen-Emress together with that of the Ministers then in office. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Earl of Lytton that she has accepted his resignation, and has appointed the Marquis of Ripon to succeed him. The Secretary of State for India has further informed the Viceroy that the Queen wishes him to await the arrival of Lord Ripon, who will leave England on the 14th instant, and arrive at Bombay by P. and O. Steamer on the 1st of June. His Excellency the Earl of Lytton will, therefore, receive the new Viceroy at Simla, probably about the 6th or 7th of June, and, after transferring the Viceroyalty, will remain in the hills till the rains have broken in the plains. His Lordship will then proceed with his family to Bombay, and embark for England in one of her Majesty's ships, which will be placed at his disposal by the Admiralty. There is one circumstance mentioned in this communication, which is much to be regretted on public grounds. It is stated that the new Viceroy will proceed from Bombay to Simla straight and then take over charge from Lord Lytton. Hitherto the custom with the incoming Governor-General was to take the oaths of office in the Council Chamber in Fort William in Bengal. But it is now for the first time to be honored in the breach. The reason perhaps is that neither the outgoing nor the incoming Viceroy is willing to face the hot weather in Calcutta, but for the sake of mere personal convenience a time-honored custom should not have been broken. It will create a bad precedent, and Calcutta, as the capital, will suffer in general estimation throughout the empire.

The next most important item is this:

London, May 3.—The Times in a leading article announces that a grave error had been discovered in the estimates of the expenses of the Affghan war exceeding three million pounds. Mr. Herbert Gladstone in a speech to-day at Leeds stated that he believed the deficit in the Indian Budget is four to five millions.

The Times of India has received the following special telegram from London:

Bombay, May 7th.—The Times of India publishes the following telegram from London:—Public opinion here is greatly excited by the astounding deficit discovered in Sir John Strachey's budget. The English press has spoken out unanimously in severe condemnation and Mr. Baxter has proposed a motion on the subject in the House of Commons. The Times declares that the whole blame of perpetrating this scandalous blunder rests with the Government of India, and especially with Sir John Strachey, and that the excuses offered are inadequate and puerile, and such as no Secretary of State for India could defend for a moment.

The indignation of the London Press seems to be immense. It is stated that the Standard urges the immediate recall of Sir John Strachey, and this is more or less the feeling in the whole body of the English press. We had of course no faith in the Prosperity Budget of Sir John Strachey. Last year it was all cloud and gloom, but this year it is all sunshine and brightness. These contraries naturally enough raised suspicion in many minds, but we confess we were not prepared for the discovery of an error of four to five millions.

This is a serious gap, and how could the Finance Minister be unaware of it? Who has discovered this blunder? It is said that it is the India Office, which has detected it. But the Budget had been before it for more than two months, and how has the mistake come to be discovered after the late Ministry has gone out? It was with the aid of Sir John Strachey's Budget the late Ministry silenced their opponents in Parliament and on the hustings about the expenses of the Affghan war. They made considerable capital of it, and surely they would not have done this, if they had known that it was a foundation of sand on which they had reared up their castle. The discovery has therefore been evidently made since the accession of the new Ministry, and it augurs well for India, if the Marquis of Hartington has begun his work with this substantial proof of his earnestness. It can not be a mere's nest, for such a well-informed and respectable journal as the Times would not have given currency to the statement nor would Mr. Gladstone's son have made a public announcement of it. It is also noteworthy that a Conservative paper has been the first to recommend the recall of Sir John Strachey. It is said that Sir John is himself not aware of the mistake imputed to him, and that he is ransacking the Affghan papers. His power of ratiocination cannot, however, make two and two five. If there has been a blunder, it is an arithmetical blunder, and it is a most serious blunder, ay! worse than a crime. Will Sir John's recall be a sufficient punishment for such a blunder? The whole budget is vitiated, the whole financial policy of Government is tainted, the minds of the people of England and India are unsettled by this mistake, and should the author of it be permitted to leave the country quietly? Should he not be publicly impeached in Parliament? It is notorious that not a few of the blunders, for which the Government of Lord Lytton is held responsible, owed their origin to the evil counsels of Sir John Strachey; in fact, he has been the evil genius of Government. And will he make no expiation of his sins of omission and commission? We do not raise the question of the bonus of half a lack of rupees voted to him by the India Office for the so-called sacrifice he made by accepting the portfolio of Indian Finance; we would be insulting the sense of justice of the present Ministry, were we to assume for a moment that they would sanction the appropriation of this bonus. But there ought to be a more substantial mark of the national displeasure of England and India at the gross incompetency, if not something worse, exhibited by Sir John Strachey. A Parliamentary impeachment would be some vindication of the national sense, both in England and in India, of the wrong done to the State by this pampered public servant.

Since the above was written we have received Sir John Strachey's defence in the shape of a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State. We propose to notice this despatch in detail next week, but in the meantime we wish to remark that the defence makes the matter worse. Sir John seeks to throw the blame upon the Military Department, but had the Financial Department taken mustard oil and gone to sleep when mystifying accounts were coming in from the frontier? More hereafter.

The third item of importance is the announcement made by the Daily Telegraph that Gordon Pasha has been appointed Private Secretary to the new Viceroy. A contemporary says that this statement has been since contradicted. We have not seen the contradiction, and till the statement is authoritatively contradicted we must accept it as correct. Gordon Pasha has been for a long time a leading character in the Turkish administration. He is an Englishman by birth, and entered the Artillery in 1852. In the Men of the Time we read that he served in the Crimea from December, 1854, to May, 1856, was present before Sebastopol, and was wounded in the trenches. After peace had been made he was employed in surveying and settling the Turkish and Russian frontier in Asia—a work of no little danger and difficulty owing to the wild character of the tribes of Armenia and Kurdistan. He was engaged in the expedition against Pekin, he continued on service in China after our difficulties with the Imperial Government had

been arranged; and at the close of the year 1861, he made a long journey from the capital to the Chotow and Kalgan passes on the Great Wall, striking down from the latter place through Shensi, and passing Tlayuen, the capital of the province, a city before unvisited by foreigners, unless by Catholic priests in disguise. Next entering the service of the Emperor of China, he was appointed, in March, 1863, commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," and was mainly instrumental in suppressing the formidable Tai-Ping rebellion in that and the succeeding year. Colonel Gordon was British Vice-Consul of the delta of the Danube, (Turkey,) from 1871 till 1873, when he undertook an expedition into Africa under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt, who appointed him Governor of the provinces of the Equatorial Lakes. He is now acting Governor of Soudan in the service of the Khedive of Egypt. The appointment of such a man as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy has undoubtedly much significance. He is well acquainted with oriental nature, able to speak both Arabic and Persian, an adept in oriental manners and well up in Asiatic politics. If Gordon Pasha comes out as the Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, he will undoubtedly prove of great service to both his chief and the State.

The fourth or last item is the declaration of the ministerial policy regarding the payment of the cost of the Afghan war by Mr. Fawcett of his re-election by Hackney. He is reported at have spoken to the following effect:

London, May 7th.—Mr. Fawcett, having accepted office under the new ministry, presented himself to-day to the constituency of Hackney, when he said, after thanking them for his re-election, that the finances of India were the first question before Government; that the erroneous estimates in Sir J. Sturges's budget must be closely investigated and those responsible for it peremptorily called to account; and that India must be aided to defray the Afghan War expenses.

So there is every prospect of what the Liberals had so repeatedly urged about the apportionment of the cost of the Afghan war being carried out. The beginning of the new ministerial drama is thus full of promise. We shall watch with great interest its development and progress.

KASHMIR.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir and with him all the feudatory chiefs of India ought to rejoice at the return of the Liberal party to power in England. Had the Conservatives remained in power a little while longer, the annexation of the Happy Valley would, in all human probability, have been an accomplished fact ere long. It was a piece of unusual good fortune for the Maharaja of Kashmir that Parliament was dissolved at Easter, and that the general election which followed the dissolution resulted in a Liberal victory. Had it not been for this surprise, there would have been a conference between the Viceroy and the Maharajah at Amballa at the beginning of April. The *Pioneer*, through which in spite of the establishment of the Press Commissionership, all important news is still communicated to the public, explains, in its issue of the 1st instant, what was to have been done at the proposed conference. Our contemporary writes:

Had that Durbar been held, we believe it would have proved the starting-point for negotiations which would have carried us very far towards some arrangements involving the actual assumption of administrative responsibilities in Kashmir by the British Government. No definite language can be used to describe the precise arrangement that would have been adopted; perhaps the Government itself had hardly made up its mind on the subject, but there is some reason to suppose that the scheme under consideration would have included the repurchase of Kashmir from the Maharajah. The transaction would thus have been a peaceful and friendly one, had the Maharajah been willing to fall in quietly with the views of the Government. The sum originally taken from Galab Singh, at the time he was allowed to retain the sovereignty of Kashmir, was seventy-five lakhs. It is now said that the Government proposed to offer the present Maharajah ninety lakhs, for the transfer of his rights. No doubt, had such an offer been actually made, he would have had to accept it; but at the same time it would have been an offer he might well have been willing to accept, especially in view of one fact to which we alluded some months ago. All details concerning the discovery of certain correspondence between the Maharajah and a foreign power, which appears to have been made during the winter, have been kept back from public knowledge, but it would be affectation to pretend that this discovery had no influence in inducing the Government to approach the serious treatment of the Kashmir question. It is needless to suppose that the correspondence, referred to, was of a kind which convicted the Maharajah of anything more than a want of candour in his dealings with the

British authorities. Its criminality was probably concentrated in the other party to the negotiation. Overtures, which it may be shameful to make, ought not, of course, to be quietly listened to; but Asiatic princes naturally love intrigue, and just as wives, who would shrink from actual guilt, may sometimes enjoy the mystery of a flirtation; so one can understand that an Indian Prince may sometimes mean no harm, in listening to language which he ought, of course, to silence emphatically, or even report to the authorities in reference to whom it may be an outrage. At all events the action of Government seems to show that it took his view of the incident under notice, though, as we say, the discovery of the correspondence no doubt had its weight, taken in conjunction with the considerations in favour of intervention, which were overborne last year when they stood alone, by considerations in favour of inactivity. Anyhow, the Durbar was ordered at one time; and if it had been actually held, we should, in all probability, by this time have been hearing and talking a good deal of Kashmir affairs. The circumstances which appear to have upset the plan sketched out were those which have upset so much else. The general election took place, and from the moment the unforeseen result was disclosed, the present Government of India must have felt that the moment would be ill chosen for initiating a new enterprise of vast importance which it would be unable to see through. So the Durbar was countermanded by telegraphic orders and the new Viceroy will be able if inclined to take up the Kashmir question at all, to take it up from the beginning.

The statement about the "repurchase of Kashmir" has been since contradicted by the *Pi*, but that journal still maintains that the proposal had been once seriously maintained. We are told that the scheme of our revised relations with Kashmir would have included "the repurchase of Kashmir from the Maharaja." This use of the word "repurchase" clearly implies that the present Maharaja's father purchased Kashmir from the British Government. Was the Happy Valley then actually sold to Golab Singh? We will not answer this question in our own words. We will simply lay before the reader the view which the *Pioneer*, writing on this very subject at the beginning of October last, took of the question, by way of an answer to General McMurdo's famous letter to the *Times*. On that occasion our contemporary thus interpreted the so-called sale of Kashmir by the British Government:—"We extorted a sum of money from a prince dependent on a province we had conquered and whose territory we did not want. The propriety of the proceeding is not in question. It belonged to a rude age of politics than that now current. But it is a complete perversion of such a proceeding to talk of a people having been sold." The italics are ours. In a little more than six months the weathercock at Allahabad has changed, and now talks of the repurchase of Kashmir from the Maharaja. Golab Singh, as Marshman aptly observes, "merely received an indefeasible title to that which was already in his possession and which we were not in a position to deprive him of." To say that Kashmir was sold to the present Maharaja's father, is, therefore, purely absurd; and the absurdity was distinctly admitted by the *Pioneer* itself a few months ago. The considerations now urged in favour of annexing Kashmir are the alleged gross mis-government of the country by the Maharaja, and the alleged discovery of certain correspondence between His Highness and "a foreign power," which of course, means Russia. This correspondence is not before the public, and we cannot, therefore, pronounce any opinion on its merits. It strikes us, however, that the Maharaja of Kashmir could not have been so foolish as to carry on intrigues with Russia, knowing full well, as he did, that he was absolutely at the mercy of the British Government. We attach no more weight to the alleged discovery in Kashmir during the winter than to the discovery which General Roberts is said to have made at Kabul during the autumn. The Maharaja of Kashmir has all along been devotedly loyal to the British Government, and even His Highness's bitterest enemy, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, has not been able to deny that he has been successful in managing his frontier. So long as the correspondence, said to have been discovered in Kashmir during the winter, is not placed before the public, we must refrain from expressing opinion on the consideration for annexing Kashmir which rests on the alleged correspondence between the Maharaja and the Russian Government.

The other argument for annexing Kashmir is the alleged gross misgovernment of the country by the Maharaja. When the famine was at its height during the summer, Anglo-Indians demanded the intervention of the British Govern-

ment in Kashmir on the ground of the mal-administration of the famine, forgetting that in doing so they laid themselves open to the retort—"physician, heal thyself!" Now that it has been conclusively proved by the testimony of the Srinagar correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the Maharaja and his Durbar have not "failed in their duty as regards relieving the distress," the advocates of annexation shift their ground, and contend that gross mis-government has for years past been flourishing in the country, and that it is the duty of the British Government to step in and relieve the people of the Happy Valley from the jaws of the present "tyrannous and crushing Government." The *Pioneer* wrote in October:—"The only argument for annexing Kashmir which rests on a solid foundation is that which represents the British Government as a philanthropic agency bound to overturn bad states, and set up relatively good ones in all parts of the world where it is physically possible to accomplish the task." Now, before it enters into the head of our rulers, who, with their wonderful self-love and well-known insular pride, consider their laws and institutions as the best which have yet been devised by the genius of man, to pose as philanthropists and undertake the subversion of mis-governed Native States, they should calmly and dispassionately look into the effects of a quarter of century's "enlightened" British administration on the people of Satara, Jhansi and Oudh, all of which were unrighteously annexed by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext that higher morality cancelled the lower—that the good of the subject millions outweighed the wrong done to the Prince or Chief. As regards Satara and Jhansi, it is enough to refer the reader to the remarkable speech made in the Supreme Legislative Council by Mr. Cracroft Hope on the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill and by Mr. Bazett-Colvin on the introduction of the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Bill. The cultivators of Satara and the zemindars of Jhansi have been so utterly ruined by a quarter of a century's "enlightened" British rule that it has been found necessary, as the only means of saving them, to legalise the confiscation of the property of their creditors, but for whose help the revenue administration of those districts would have come to a dead-lock long ago. While the Native States adjoining Jhansi have recovered from the effects of the dreadful famine of 1868 and are flourishing, the condition of that province has since that great calamity been becoming worse and worse. Mr. Bazett Colvin, the author of the Jhansi Bill, when Commissioner of that Division, estimated that, at least, half the existing debts which amount to 18 lakhs of rupees were directly due to the famine of 1868; and the semi-official *Pioneer* admits that "more than one wealthy Marwari firm dates its origin and fortunes from 1868, for every body had to borrow [in order to pay the land revenue demand] and a starving man is not particular as to what he puts his signature." And how has Oudh fared since its annexation? The vast majority of the Talukdars are overwhelmed by debt, and the mass of the people are sunk in hopeless and abject poverty. Having before them the tangible results of a quarter of a century's "enlightened" British rule in Satara, Jhansi and Oudh, all of which, be it remembered, had been annexed on the pretext that the measure would be beneficial to the people, who would warmly welcome a British administration, the British public cannot be too careful in recommending the Indian Government to extend its philanthropic agency to Kashmir. We do not deny that certain reforms are urgently required in the system of Government which exists in Kashmir. Now that the famine is over, we have no doubt that His Highness the Maharaja will begin setting his house in order. His Highness may rest assured that if he earnestly devotes himself to the task of effecting reforms, he will receive the cordial support of the great Liberal party, which have now come into power.

NATIVE OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE APRIL number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a remarkable article from Lieutenant

General Sir John Adye on "Native Armies of India." It gives a cursory history of the origin and progress of the Native armies under British rule. During the early struggle of British arms in India, it was the Indian soldier fighting side by side with his English comrade, who won the grand empire in the East for England. Sir John Kaye in his history of the Sepoy Mutiny remarks: "All the power and all the responsibility, all the honours and rewards, were not then monopolised by the English captains. Large bodies of troops were sometimes despatched on hazardous enterprises under the independent command of a native leader; and it was not thought an offence to a European soldier to send him to fight under a black commandant. That black commandant was then a great man, in spite of his colour. He rode on horseback at the head of his men, and a mounted staff officer, a native adjutant, carried his commands to the subadars of the respective companies. And a brave man or a skilful leader was honoured for his bravery or his skill as much under the folds of a turban as under a round hat." The Revd. Mr. Gleig in an article in the *Edinburgh Review* in 1853 wrote: "The original native army consisted chiefly of Infantry, who though drilled after European fashion, worked both in peace and war under chiefs connected with the men by ties of consanguinity and friendship. Occasionally, indeed, though not always, there was attached to a battalion a European officer well versed in the native language, and capable of appreciating the native character. But his duties were rather those of a commissioner or field deputy, than of a commandant." In the Parliamentary papers on the 'organisation of the Indian Army in 1859 we read the following coming from Lord Ellenborough:

I can recollect the late Duke of Wellington speaking to me once, as I thought, with approval, of the practice formerly prevailing in the Madras army of having what he termed a 'black commandant.' This commandant was of course a subordinate to the European commanding officer of the regiment; but his allowance was very large, and, as I understood, he must have had the substantive rank of major, and could in no case be commanded by a captain; but I have never investigated the subject, and do not know how the system was introduced, or why it was abandoned. Probably the 'black commandant' was a gentleman of large property, who raised the regiment.

It would be thus seen that the first Native battalions raised by the British in India were organised on the principle that, whilst they would be strengthened by drill, discipline, and the knowledge of European tactics, their leaders for the most part should be men of their own race, language, religion, and habits. As Sir John Adye remarks: "We merely imported, as it were, a superior knowledge of the art of war, and gave the cohesion of discipline to their irregular masses; but, whilst retaining in our hands the paramount power, carefully refrained from putting forward alien leaders in large numbers to native levies; and it is essential to bear in mind that under this system our Sepoy battalions fought with marvellous success, and contributed in a great measure to the solid foundation of our Indian Empire." As Sir Henry Lawrence wrote in 1844—"Clive's, Lawrence's and Coote's battalions had seldom with them more than three or four officers, and yet the deeds of those days are not surpassed by those of the present." But those days have passed away. The Native officer in the Indian Army has now scarcely a position worthy of respect. The strong European influence overshadows everything. Sir John Adye says that "in the various branches of our civil administration we have gradually though somewhat grudgingly opened out careers for educated native gentlemen; but with the army, in spite of the numerous proofs of the magnificent material lying ready at our hands, notwithstanding the success of our early levies, we appear afraid to develop our resources, and to consider that safety depends in depreciating and diluting, as it were, the strength of the natural forces at our disposal. Not only do we deprive the native officers of all real power; but even with the men, nationalities are mixed up in the same regiment, so as to foster mutual distrust; and we hesitate to arm them with the best weapons for fear, apparently, that they should turn them against ourselves. As Sir Henry Lawrence said, 'Where is to be the end of our fears, if we shirk efficiency in dread of our own tools turning on us?' Again: "The population of our Indian empire is said to exceed

200 millions, and contains not only numerous princes of high birth and ancient lineage, but great numbers of native gentlemen, who from their large possessions, high character, and leading position, are deservedly men of influence in a very aristocratic country. The history of India, not only of bygone days but of our own time, is replete with examples of natives distinguished as soldiers and as military administrators. Although some of the native officers in our army are, as a result of our present arrangements, infirm, apathetic, and useless, still even within the poor and limited sphere which the system affords there always have been, and still are many, distinguished not only for courage in the field, but for their devotion and loyalty to our service. We have in short every reason to be proud of and to cherish the fine qualities which continue to flourish, as it were, even in so poor a soil, and in such a chilling atmosphere. We know that of all professions, that of a soldier is the one which most attracts the bolder spirits under our rule; and yet we say to them all, that no man whatever may be his birth, position, talents, experience, or devotion, shall in any case rise in the army beyond the position of a troop or company leader." Lord Ellenborough in writing in 1859 said:

Practically it is only, or certainly most efficiently, through military service, that education can really be given to the highest classes in India.

If we desire to retain the empire we have acquired, without incurring a cost far exceeding its value, we must conciliate those who are the natural leaders of the people, we must abandon the exclusive British system and nationalise our Government. I know no better way of doing so than by bringing the first gentlemen in the country into the army. It is entirely in accordance with all Eastern feelings to make military service the great road to honour and to power; and we cannot greatly err if, in the endeavour to obtain the same objects, we adopt generally the same policy as every successful conqueror from the time of Alexander to that of Akbar.

The question arises whether in governing India England should look to brute force alone, or relying on the great intellectual and moral forces in operation in the country should seek to raise the governed to the level of the governors. This question was thus answered by Sir Thomas Munro in days gone by:

There is one great question to which we should look in all our arrangements—what is to be the final result on the character of the people? Is it to be raised or is it to be lowered? are you to be satisfied with merely securing our power and protecting the inhabitants, leaving them to sink gradually in character lower than at present, or are we to endeavour to raise their character and to render them worthy of filling higher situations in the management of their country and of devising plans for its improvement? It ought undoubtedly to be our aim to raise the minds of the natives, and to take care that whenever our connection with India might cease, it did not appear that the only fruit our dominion there had been to leave the people more abject and less able to govern themselves than when we found them. . . .

Liberal treatment has always been found the most effectual way of elevating the character of a people, and we may be sure that it will produce a similar effect on that of the people of India. The change will no doubt be slow, but that is the very reason why no time should be lost in commencing the work. We should not be discouraged by difficulties; nor because little progress may be made in our own time, abandon the enterprise as hopeless, and charge upon the obstinacy and bigotry of the natives the failure which has been occasioned solely by our own fickleness, in not pursuing steadily the only line of conduct on which any hope of success could reasonably be founded. We should make the same allowances for the Hindoos as for other nations, and consider how slow the progress of improvement has been among the nations of Europe, and through what a long course of barbarous ages they had to pass before they attained their present state. When we compare other countries with England, we usually speak of England as she now is; we scarcely ever think of going back beyond the Reformation, and we are apt to regard every foreign country as ignorant and uncivilised whose state of improvement does not in some degree approximate to our own, even though it should be higher than our own was at no very distant period.

And in the same spirit Sir John Adye concludes the article under notice:

The principle which lies at the root of all my arguments and proposals is this: that we cannot rule successfully over millions of human beings in India unless we recognise the necessity, not only of giving peace, security, and justice to the masses, but high place and responsible positions to the great, the talented, and the deserving. Aliens as we are, it is a very difficult matter under the circumstances of our conquest of India to uphold the dignity and importance of the princes, landholders, and the aristocracy of the various races under our rule, but to do so should be regarded as a vital principle: and we may rely upon it that human nature is the same all over the world, and that to exclude the natural leaders of the people from power can never succeed. We may indeed produce an appearance of quiet and of content, but it is at the sacrifice of all the higher qualities which give respect to nations; and a kingdom so governed must ever be a danger to its rulers.

We give these opinions of some of the highest authorities on Indian questions in the hope that our new Viceroy may look into this most important question in the same bold, generous, and

sympathizing spirit, in which it was viewed and acted upon by the great statesmen, who founded and consolidated this grand Indian Empire.

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIAN FINANCE. V.

AFTER pointing out that the Government have given the most distinct pledges that no effort shall be spared, to secure every possible retrenchment in every branch of Civil administration, Mr. Fawcett proceeds to discuss how reductions can be effected. In doing so, he insists upon the necessity of overhauling all the Civil departments roughly. And there can be no doubt that the excessive cost of our civil administration admits of considerable reductions. The multiplication of highly paid officers in almost every department of civil administration, which has taken place in recent years, is well known. In a series of articles headed "Retrenchment and Reform," we have clearly indicated in what directions the cost of new civil administration can be reduced. Mr. Fawcett thinks that a saving of at least £10,000 a year might be effected in connection with the annual migration to Simla. He does not, however, confine himself to a consideration of the pecuniary saving involved in this question. He shows the heavy indirect loss which is caused to India by this transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Simla during the greater part of the year. He says:—"The personnel of many of the most important offices is annually removed from Calcutta to Simla during seven months. As a fortnight is occupied both in going and returning, it follows that one-twelfth of the working year is lost. It has been lately well observed that no item in the Indian accounts could be more safely or more advantageously cut down, if not swept away altogether. Up to about fifteen years ago the idea of removing all the departments to a summer capital seems never to have suggested itself. The Governor-General might and often did spend two or three months at one of the hill Sanitariums, but never dreamt of taking with him the whole apparatus of Government. * * *

* Such public opinion and independent criticism as there are in India are to be found only in the Presidency towns, and it is no light evil that the Government should be out of the reach of the wholesome effect of these for over half the year. Moreover, Simla is situated in a remote and inaccessible corner of the Empire, and the Government might be easily cut off for days from all communication with the rest of the country. If, however, the Government cannot make up its mind to give up this luxury, it may fairly be asked whether the officers whose work lies for five months in Calcutta and seven in Simla—in other words, who enjoy an almost perfect climate for the entire year—should receive salaries and have furlough privileges, which were originally fixed with the view of tempting equally good men to spend their whole time in the plains." We commend these wise remarks to the new Viceroy.

In order to place the finances of India on a sound and satisfactory footing, it will not merely do to effect some savings by abolishing unnecessary offices; something more must be done. What this something is, is thus explained by Mr. Fawcett:—"The entire system under which the Government of India has been conducted must be changed. The illusion is only just beginning to pass away that India is an extremely wealthy country. Misled by certain signs of barbaric riches, people have too generally supposed that India could afford to have her government carried on upon a lavish scale. There is probably no country in which official salaries range so high, and this remark holds true not only with regard to those who are employed in the public service in India, but also with regard to many of the salaries which are paid at the India Office in London. One who holds a high position in the English Civil Service informs me that he has lately had occasion to make a comparison between the rates of pay in the English and Indian services, and that he finds that in numerous instances, for precisely the same work done in England, a poor country like India pays 20 or 30 per cent. more than is paid by England with all her wealth. In determining at what amount official salaries should be fixed, it is not sufficient merely to consider whether a particular individual is overpaid. The

financial circumstances of the country must also be most carefully taken into account. An expenditure which may be perfectly suited to England may be altogether beyond the means of India; and if India cannot afford to pay some of those who are now receiving seven or eight thousand a year, it is far better that she should get others to do the work for a smaller remuneration than incur debt and thus ultimately be driven to bear fresh burdens of taxation." The soundness of the principles laid down by Mr. Fawcett cannot be questioned. The only means whereby the present excessive cost of the administration of India can be perceptibly cut down, is an extended employment of Natives in the public service. Mr. Fawcett rightly holds that the question of employing Natives more largely in the public service is alike important whether regarded in its political or its financial aspects. "There can be no surer way," he observes, "of attaching the people of India to our rule than to place within their reach an education which will fit them for the public service, and then freely to throw open to them all positions which they are qualified to fill." Mr. Fawcett draws public attention to the fact which is patent to all, that in the matter of the employment of Natives under Government the English rulers of India have not kept their engagements. The great Act of 1833 positively laid down that Natives should not be excluded in consequence of their religion or place of birth, from offices which they are qualified by education and character to hold. But Mr. Stanhope has admitted in his place in Parliament that very little progress has been made in redeeming the repeated pledges given to the Natives of India in the matter of their employment under Government. Mr. Fawcett quotes the opinions of many high authorities, such as General Jacob, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Richard Temple and others, to show the groundlessness of the objections generally advanced against admission of Natives to the higher ranks of the public service; and he rightly holds that a Native of India serving in his own country should receive a smaller salary than an imported European servant, who is subjected to many disadvantages in a foreign country. We have always taken this view of the question.

But the carrying out of reductions in the departments of civil administration alone, will not suffice to place the finances of India on a sound and satisfactory footing. In order to effect the saving needed to restore balance between revenue and expenditure, the Military charges must be cut down. Mr. Fawcett rightly holds that in order to effect any important reduction in the military expenditure of India, it will not be sufficient simply to deal with details, but it will be necessary to introduce fundamental changes into the system on which the present Indian army is based. He proceeds:—"With regard to the army, a partnership has been established between England and India and as one of the countries is extremely rich and the other extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences arise as if two individuals were to join in house-keeping, one of whom had £20,000 a year and the other only £1,000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £20,000 would bring nothing but embarrassment to the one whose income is only £1,000." The amalgamation of the two armies has necessarily led to an enormous increase in the military expenditure of India. It should be borne in mind that since the abolition of the East India Company the cost of each individual soldier has risen from £26 to £205 or very nearly eightfold. We had hoped that the Army Commission would have recommended the restoration of a local European army for India; but that hope has been disappointed. The Commission has, it seems, accepted the view expressed by Sir Henry Norman in his minute on the subject of army reorganization recorded some three years ago, that it is greatly for the advantage of the Empire, as a whole, that the British army should pass through the valuable training which service in India affords it. But there is no reason why India should be made to pay for the benefits which the United Kingdom derives from the relief system. If India is not to have a European

army of her own, it is of paramount importance that the pecuniary arrangements with regard to the army between the two countries should be placed on an equitable basis.

ECONOMY FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE economical working of Indian Railways is a matter of great importance to the Indian taxpayer. Until recently, the guaranteed Railways cost us upwards of a million sterling per annum; and the entire loss on those lines amounted up to 1877-78 to no less a sum than £22,437,307 and though there has been some improvement in recent years in the earnings of the state Railways, they do not as yet yield a return sufficient to pay one-third of the interest on the capital expended on them. There can be no doubt that a most important saving might be effected in the working expenses of Indian Railways, guaranteed and State, by more largely employing Natives in positions, which are now filled by highly paid Europeans. Mr. Fawcett in his volume on Indian finance which we have been reviewing in these columns, shows the great economy which might be effected by the employment of Natives as engine-drivers on Indian Railways. He writes:—"Mr. Rendel consulting-engineer of the East Indian Railway Company and of the Government Railways, stated in his evidence before the Public Works Committee in 1878, that three years ago not a single native engine-driver was employed in India; that on one Railway, the East Indian, 150 are now employed, and that the saving thus effected is £15,000 a year. Mr. Rendel added that the European is paid at least ten times as much as the native driver and the native does a lot of work more—he works longer hours and gives less trouble. We are entirely satisfied with the native drivers."

The great saving which might be effected by the employment of Natives as engine-drivers and shunters on Indian Railways is thus evident; and we are glad to see that the question has at last attracted the attention of the Government of India. The first proposal for the employment of Natives as engine-drivers was, it appears, made in 1859. As might have been expected, the proposal was strongly opposed in various quarters. The champion of the European and Eurasian at once raised a hue and cry against the proposed measure. He contended that deficiency in intelligence, want of judgment, want of promptitude in action on emergencies, want of sufficient technical knowledge to adjust the mechanism of an engine, low physical power, deficiency in stamina and presence of mind, disqualified Natives for employment as engine-drivers on railways. The organs of Anglo-Indian public opinion distinctly said that no European would entrust his life to a native engine-driver. Nothing was done for some years in this matter beyond correspondence. The first Native engine-driver was, we believe, employed on the Nulhati Railway, when it belonged to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company. The experiment which was tried under the auspices of the Native manager of the line proved within a short time a perfect success; and the authorities of the East Indian Railway were not slow to take advantage of the measure. When Mr. Rendel gave his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Public Works in 1878 there were 150 Natives employed as drivers and shunters on the East Indian Railway; but now there are 208 Natives who are so employed. The results obtained on this Railway have clearly shown that the objections generally urged against the employment of Natives as engine-drivers can be overcome by careful selection and proper training. The system adopted on the East Indian Railway to train Native drivers is to select lads of 15 or 16 years of age, and employ them in the running sheds as cleaners. While employed in this capacity those who desire to advance themselves attend a school and learn to read and write at least one language. They then serve on an engine under a good driver for a number of years, and in that way get their mechanical training. The locomotive foremen on the East Indian Railway are induced to take interest in the training of Native drivers, and the most promising cleaners are promoted successive-

ly to assistant firemen, shunters and drivers. Particular care is taken in the selection of drivers and shunters. No one is put in charge of an engine until he has passed a searching examination conducted either by the Locomotive Superintendent or his Deputy. While serving on an engine under a European engine-man, the would-be Native driver picks up a smattering of English, so as to be able to read the numbers of the indicator, and the pressure gauge, the clock, the numbers of his engines and the number of his trains or the line clear and other messages. The want of a thorough knowledge of English is supplemented, as far as possible, by mechanical aids. In this way the authorities of the East Indian Railway have for some time past been training native engine-drivers; and the system has proved completely successful.

In a Resolution on the employment of natives as engine-drivers and shunters recently recorded, the Government of India urges that in the general interests of railway enterprise, it is most desirable, not only with a view to reduction of expenditure, but also with the object of saving Europeans from exposure to heat to which they are not inured, that the staff of drivers imported from Europe should be supplemented by carefully selected and trained men born and bred in the country. The employment of imported European labour must necessarily be costly and should not be resorted to except in cases of real necessity. The right principle to follow in this matter is of course to combine economy with efficiency. The evidence given by Mr. Rendel before the Public Works Committee shows clearly what a large saving might be effected by the employment of Natives as engine-drivers and shunters; and the results obtained on the East Indian Railway prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that, with proper training, selected Natives can rise to the charge of an engine. It will not, however, merely do for the Government to impress upon the Agents of Guaranteed Railway Companies the importance, for the sake of economy and the diminution of risk to European life during the hot season, of training Native drivers. The State Railways should set an example to those companies in the matter of the employment of the cheap Native Agency on Railways. The working expenses of the State lines now open are extravagantly heavy. The Government has hitherto been giving every possible encouragement to the employment of highly paid Europeans on its own lines, and standing in the way of the displacement of Europeans by Natives on the Guaranteed Railways. Our rulers cannot too often remember that example is better than precept.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN read a further paper before the East India Association on the subject of popular representation in India. He quoted several eminent authorities, Viceroys, Governors, Commissioners, and Judges, in support of his proposition. Two eminent Governors-General, Lord Minto and Lord Mayo, who belonged to opposite political parties, and between whose administrations sixty years intervened, are quoted. Lord Minto's letters generally show his conviction that the chief impediment to the improvement of the Native races, and the chief disadvantage under which their European rulers laboured, was to be found in their mutual ignorance of each other's language and modes of thought. "One of the first objects of Government should be to assist them to understand each other." Lord Mayo speaks also in the clearest possible language: "There are large and rich districts, from one end of India to the other, wherein there are men of sufficient ability and intelligence who are willing to assist their rulers. What we want is to recognize the principle that we wish to associate with ourselves, whenever it is possible, the Natives of the country." Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice at Madras, when presiding recently at the anniversary of the Presidency College, said: "The policy I advocate is no new policy. In the year in which I first saw the light, there were uttered by Macaulay in the House of Commons words which more faithfully now than at any time represent the

ment of natives in high appointments of State, had placed us in a much worse position than before. The Code of Criminal Procedure, which was passed a few years ago, had vested almost unlimited powers in young and inexperienced officers, and the costs of suits in the Civil Courts had been so largely increased in the shape of Court fees, process fees, translation and printing charges, that they had become almost prohibitory to indigent suitors. The quality of justice he was constrained to say has also deteriorated since Sir Barnes Peacock left the High Court. Barrister Judges not unfrequently bring technical objections against the decisions of Mofussil Courts, the Civilian Judges unable to agree about those objections sometimes give in and substantial justice is thus sacrificed. The precedents and decisions of a century are set at naught by technicalities. The rights conferred on landholders by the Permanent Settlement had been flagrantly violated, and laws had been enacted which instead of fostering good feeling between landholders and their ryots, had simply caused an irreparable breach between the two classes. The Legislative Councils were so constituted as to render the position of non-official members almost a mockery, while the embargo that had been placed on the discussion of financial measures by local Councils and the absence of a consultative body to advise Government on such measures, had placed the administration of the finances in the hands of a single practically Minister. The municipal institutions said to have been introduced as a step towards self-government are more than a mockery, they are mischievous and expensive. The expenses of establishments that were chiefly borne by Government before have been entirely transferred to the municipalities and vexatious as well as annoying provisions have been introduced into the body of the law as well as into the bye-laws against the feelings and convenience of the people. The natural outlets and irrigation channels that before existed in the country and were the principal means of preventing the accumulation of water have been allowed to be gradually silted up in the effluxion of time to the great detriment of the health and agricultural prospects of the country. These were some of the many points in Indian Administration in which reform was necessary, but he thought that before we asked for reform, we should ask for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee or Royal Commission for the purpose of enquiring into Indian affairs. Similar enquiries made at the time of the renewal of the East India Company's charters placed before the British nation and Parliament facts and figures which led to important reforms in the administrations. There had been no comprehensive enquiry into Indian affairs since the administration of the country was transferred to the direct control of the Crown. The results of the enquiry would be, therefore, very important. The cordial sympathy which the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone and some other Liberal members of Parliament lately showed with the people of India in the matter of the Press Act, and the cost of the Afghan war might well embolden them to expect some good at the hands of the new Ministry; and although he was far from anticipating the realisation by their behaviour in office, of all the professions made by them when out of office, on electoral platforms and elsewhere he thought he might fairly hope for a greater share of attention being given than before to our wants and grievances. With these remarks, he begged to move that the petition to Parliament, (which will be read immediately) praying for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee or Royal Commission for an enquiry into Indian affairs, be adopted, subject to revision by the Committee of management.

Babu Pearychand Mitra in seconding the resolution said that, he had read the petition which had been ably drawn up, but it would be well to ask the Committee to make such revision as they might deem necessary. It is of the utmost importance that unrepresented as we are, we should appear before Parliament and pray for the reforms prayed for. Time was when the introduction of an Indian subject drove the majority of the members of House, from their seats and left the bench almost empty. There is now a change for the better. John Bright, Fawcett and other philanthropists have been doing all the good they can do to India. There is now a larger amount of sympathy on the part of English gentlemen with India, and we should take advantage of this circumstance in submitting our petition more especially as our former petitions have been attended with good results.

Babu Kalinath Mitter observed that though the Committee had seen and passed the petition, those members, who were not on the Committee, had had no opportunity of studying it, and it was hardly fair to ask them to vote for it. Referring to the change of the Ministry he remarked that the Conservatives, who had gone out, were not enemies of

India. It was they who had given the great civil and political charter of India, the Royal Proclamation of 1858, and though the present Civil Service scheme was not satisfactory, still the honor of launching it belonged to them.

The Secretary explained that it was usual for the Committee of the Association to prepare memorials and representations, that in this matter time pressed and the petition could not be conveniently deferred, that the resolution was sufficiently wide for the Committee, for under it they would have full power to overhaul it, and he hoped that precious time would not be allowed to be lost.

Under the circumstances mentioned Babu Kalinath Mitter withdrew his objection.

Motion put and carried.

HIGH COURT PAPER-BOOKS.

Babu Amarendranath Chatterjee inquired whether any and what action had been taken in reference to the subject of the paper-books in the High Court, which he had brought to the notice of the Association at the last General Meeting.

The Secretary stated that as it was only about a week ago the Committee had received the last paper on the subject from the mover of it, they could not take early action about it. They had, however, the subject under consideration and will not fail to take due action upon it.

RECOVERY OF RENT FROM OWNERS OF TILED HUTS IN CALCUTTA.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra said that as the Small Cause Court Act was about to be amended, opportunity should be taken to represent to Government the propriety of providing in the Bill for the easy recovery of rent from owners of tiled huts in Calcutta. Hitherto tiled huts were considered as 'goods and chattels' liable to seizure under a decree of the Small Cause Court, but under a recent ruling of the High Court they have been declared immovable property. While this ruling has injuriously affected creditors against debtors whose sole property might be one or two tiled huts, it was held to place the landlord constructively in a more advantageous position than before, inasmuch as it was believed that a tiled hut being a fixture, the tenant, who might have erected it upon the soil of the landlord, under the common law of England, which was in force in Calcutta, was not at liberty to remove it, and the hut consequently became the property of the landlord. But it has been held in a recent decision by Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court that a tiled hut is not a fixture. The combined effect of the ruling of the High Court and this decision is that a landlord cannot attach the tiled hut of a defaulting tenant as coming under the definition of 'goods and chattels' or claim it as a fixture. His remedy for recovery of arrears of rent lies in the attachment of the movable property of the defaulter, and, as in not a few cases, this property is almost nil, he is practically left without a remedy. Such a state of things called for redress. The ends of justice would be attained if a provision were inserted in the Bill declaring huts or tenements of defaulting tenants liable to attachment and sale for non-payment of rent. Such a provision would have the effect of reviving the practice or usage which had been in vogue in this town since the establishment of the Small Cause Court, and, as a matter of fact, the prevalence of that usage for so long a time did not give rise to any complaint. When the Distress Bill was passed in 1875 this Association had made a representation on the subject, but the Select Committee then thus remarked upon their petition, "We have been urged in the paper marginally noted as received from the British Indian Association to alter the law respecting tiled huts. What is said in that paper seems to us deserving of careful consideration; but it is connected rather with the law of executions than with that of distresses, and we have therefore not thought it right to suggest any alteration in the present Bill on such a subject." The time has now arrived for action in the matter, and he would, therefore move that the Committee be requested to direct their attention to this subject.

Babu Kalinath Mitra in seconding the motion dwelt at some length on the legal bearings of the question.

Babu Amarendranath Chatterjee urged some questions of law in reference to the subject.

Motion put and Carried.

THE BENGAL CASSES.

Babu Judulal Mullick in calling attention to the appropriation of the Public Works Cess and Road Cess, contrary to the original intentions of the Legislature, reviewed the political prospects of the country in consequence of the change of the ministry. He was astonished to hear his friend Babu Kalinath Mitra hold out for the Conservatives, whom he had denounced six months ago in this very hall; he for one had great hopes from the Liberal Ministry, particularly from the accession of Mr. Gladstone to

power. He thought that the Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act were doomed. Referring to the subject of the cesses, he regretted the tone and substance of Mr. Mackenzie's speeches in the Bengal Council, which he held did not satisfactorily answer the cogent arguments of their representatives in Council. He concluded by suggesting that a prominent notice of this important matter should be taken in the proposed petition to Parliament.

Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose said:—Gentlemen,—I would not at this late hour detain you to a recital of the passages I had marked out in the papers before you. I would only draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Mackenzie's recent speeches in the Bengal Council when read between the lines disclose an important line of Government policy, a policy indeed, which if really meant and duly carried out would bring upon the people of this country consequences of the gravest kind.

When the order came out from England which led to the passing of the Road Cess Act, His Grace the Duke of Argyll justified the measure by declaring that it would not infringe the Permanent Settlement, provided the burden was equally distributed over all sections of the community. "It must," observes the Duke, "be remembered in matters of taxation the exemption of any class is simply an aggravation of the burden on all other classes who are not exempt." Elsewhere, however, in recommending the imposition of the tax his grace made use of the expression "all property accessible to the rate." I am not in a position to say if the expression was generally understood to apply only to immovable property. But I do not see how under that interpretation the charge can be met of unequal or sectional taxation and consequent infringement of the Permanent Settlement according to His Grace's own arguments. Be that as it may the measure in question had the effect of silencing those who without having any interest in the soil were often the loudest in their cries for the so called protection of the ryots. I do not now complain of their attitude to the Permanent Settlement question in the abstract or to the classes of men who have hitherto recruited the ranks of the Zemindars. I want to point out how they were led, evidently, in spite of themselves, to overlook the consequences of their exemption from what should have been a general taxation. Well, as it was, rightly or wrongly it was only the Zemindars—their tenants and the lakhirajdars who bore the burdens of the Road Cess taxation.

But Sir George Campbell was not, it now appears, satisfied with thus reducing the rations of the wolves no less than of the lambs of the country. His famous must-do-something character led him not only to lay on self-governing committees the task of supervising certain old roads and administering the funds, then provided for their repairs, but his rare intelligence enabled him to divert from time to time portions of these separate funds, coolly forgetting to take off the repairs of the old roads for which the separate funds had been originally provided. The result has been as every body knows that the roads and communications of Bengal—the absence of which at one time fired the imagination of so-called reformers, do not any more disturb their over-taxed conscience and intellect.

Years passed and a scientific barrier to the ravages of famine occupied the minds of our sentimental busy-bodies. The barrier was scientifically raised, and I fear it is being levelled down with scientific skill, I allude of course to the brilliant ideas which gave birth to the Public Works Cess and the license tax, and to the brave non-chalance with which the funds have been diverted for the good government of the Afghan cut-throats. Here however was a measure—I call them one measure advisedly. Here was a measure which was certainly less sectional in its operation than the Road Cess taxation; it is true that several classes were exempted even from this; but I cannot say that this exemption was a matter of policy, the exemption flowed from the heart like true milk of human kind, it was charitable to Government officers, and charitable at home where charity should begin. Be that as it may Mr. Mackenzie has with genuine British candor thrown a flood of light upon the recent fiscal policy of Government. The Public Works Cess is not to be regarded, so holds forth our beneficent master, as standing on all fours with the License tax, I venture to construe the honorable utterance of the honorable gentleman—they are all honorable men, every inch of each of them I venture to construe that the one is not to be repealed even if the other is. This certainly argues equal taxation, and that is what the public need care to know, at least so long as Bengal is not Middlesex.

Viewed in this light the taxes named above would simply be a continuance of the policy of the Road Cess tax. That policy I do not say, is only to tax the landed interest, though it has till now taken only that shape, that policy is to enforce sectional instead of general taxation. It is best suited to stop opposition to each individual measure and sufficiently convenient to place as much money as they want to squander away in fanciful projects and mock philanthropy.

I do not take upon myself to indicate remedy for this state of things. I have only stood up to show which way the wind appears to me to blow. If gentlemen you are satisfied that my reasons are cogent, I would humbly suggest that circumstances as we are the opposition to this policy should be raised not so much by those who are its victims as by those who from their exemption find breathing time to reflect and watch the course of events. It is for them to warn those of their fellowmen, who may happen to enjoy the immunity; to warn them in the words of the poet—

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day.
Hail he thy reason would he skip and play?

The thanks of the meeting were next voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Hall of the Association on Friday, the 30th April 1880, at 4-30 P.M.

The Maharaja Norendrakrishna Bahadur, Senior Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee for the past year.

(The report was published separately as a supplement last week.)

Babu Charuchunder Mullick proposed that the report just read be received and adopted and the accounts passed.

Babu Nundolal Mullick seconded the motion.

Babu Pearychand Mitra said:—Maharaja Norendrakrishna Bahadur and gentlemen,—I rejoice at the prosperous condition of this Association. I rejoice at its being instrumental in the discussion of important questions affecting the welfare of the country, and the suggestions of reforms in the different departments of Government. I rejoice that it is an Association not for any particular class but for all classes. Twenty-eight years ago the Association was established. I have a vivid recollection of the day on which it was formed. I confess that neither myself nor my worthy colleagues were then sanguine as to its longevity. But struggling with all adverse circumstances, the Society has gone on enlisting the sympathy and support of the native community and the position which it has now attained is owing to the praiseworthy exertions of those who worked for its success. In thinking of the present position of the Society, I am forced to think of our departed benefactors, whose portraits now adorn this Hall. First and foremost among them is Prosunoooomar Tagore the founder of this Society. He was not only instrumental in its formation and worked to establish its name but he aided us materially in giving it "a local habitation." He was of a juridical mind and his mission was to promote justice by the improvement of the law and removal of obstructions to its administration as is evidenced by his large endowment of the Tagore Professorship. Next to Prosunoooomar was Sir Raja Radhakant, who devoted his life to the promotion of male and female education and for the attainment of that object he was associated with David Hare as his brother. The Raja did all he could to further the objects of this Association as its President and presided at our public meetings and headed our deputations. Rajas Pertapchunder and Issurechunder Singh were the staunch supporters of the Society. They not only took the warmest interest in the Society, but gave it annually the munificent sum of rupees three thousand. Raja Issurechunder, after the retirement of Babu Debendranath Tagore, the first Honorary Secretary, succeeded him. We must now think of Maharaja Romanath Tagore, the connecting link between Old and Young Bengal—the harmonizer of discordant elements, and the powerful magnetiser by the benevolence of his smile. He made this office his office, and though suffering in body and heavy-laden, he toiled for years to promote the well-being of the Society. I am standing opposite the portrait of one who was a dearly beloved friend of mine. When I look at his face beaming with intelligence and his eloquent eyes expressing the brightness of his soul, I am reminded of the days when we worked together as members of the Agricultural, District Charitable, British Indian Society, British Indian Association and in other matters connected with the good of the country. He is the only native merchant who worked with the members of the Chamber of Commerce in promoting the good government of the country. Though these friends are not living in the world of sense but in the world of spirit, where to all terrestrial sojourners helped by the helping angel death, must go, I feel impressed to say that our departed benefactors are sending us as it were their united admonition—"Friends! persevere in the cause of justice and good government, and you will have the help of God in making the country happy!"

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra remarked that for a succession of years he had congratulated the Association on the rapid strides it had made, and he was glad to have another opportunity of doing so. In his opinion from the date of its birth, eight and twenty years ago, it had enjoyed a course of uninterrupted success, and never had anything to interfere with its actions. Not a question had ever risen concerning the political condition of the people, in which it did not take a part, and its action in every instance was dictated by an earnest desire to do good, and controlled by prudence and good sense; and there was nothing to suggest a doubt of its political importance. The Doctor then proceeded to give a history of its career since 1853. Looking to the political

condition of the people it would be unreasonable to expect success in every instance. Petitions and memorials were humble-down tumble-down affairs at best, and by no means powerful instruments to work with, but they had been handled with great care, discretion and judgment, and the results were generally satisfactory. The Association had frequently influenced the actions of the government, and even government was when disinclined to yield, the Association had forced it to act in a way that was conducive to the good of the public in India. He felt it a painful duty to admit that in reference to the cotton duties question, the members in a body had received a rebuff from the Government of India. Like the former speaker, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra derived great satisfaction from the financial condition of the Association. No institution, in his opinion, could possibly be powerful if bankrupt; the Association was the reverse of being in want or under difficulty. One of the proofs of its flourishing condition lay in the convenient and handsome Hall he was talking in, and he complimented the contractors on the taste they had displayed and the moderate charge they had made, in building it. He then eulogised several members whose names appeared in the obituary of the Association. Adverting to the taunt often directed against, the natives with reference to their being a conquered nation, he drew parallel comparisons between the Irish and the Bengalis, and wished to know why the same rights and privileges which the conquered Irish had fought for and obtained, were not conceded to conquered Bengal. To the Omnipotent all things were known and petitions and prayers to Him may be of questionable utility, but governing human nature was different, and repeated petitions were the only means by which it can be influenced; for political purposes agitations were, therefore, absolutely necessary: without them the people could not bring their wants and wishes to the notice of Government, and obtain what they wanted. He urged the necessity of adopting a plan of "nagging" in reference to the Government, and persevering in it with the view of ensuring the acquirement of what was wanted, and considered that the circumstance of the case called for this plan of action. Adverting to the Civil Service question, he said that from the time of Lord Cornwallis all important situations had been reserved for "Britishers," and the people of the country been completely shut out. The Charter Act of 1833 recognised the rights of the people, but it brought no relief. In 1853 the Association took a part in the discussion of the question, and no sooner was the Service thrown open to competition, than a native entered it. Changes were subsequently made in the rules of competition, and the door was again closed against the people. The principle, however, once admitted, remains intact, and the Native Civil Service, just established, fully recognised it. The Service itself was of no value; but, the principle acknowledged, it rested with the people to qualify themselves and urge their claims for the Government to yield sooner or later.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—It is a matter of rejoicing to us that on the occasion of holding our annual general meeting, we assemble in this truly magnificent hall which we have newly built, and which we inaugurate to-day. We shall hold our future deliberations in this structure, having for their object the promotion of the welfare of our country. The important report just read by our Secretary, the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur C. I. E., shows that we have not been idle in making known the requirements of this country, both to the Imperial and the Local Governments. There is not a single question of importance affecting us about which we have not moved either of these Governments: We have freely criticised the measures of Government before they were passed into law, and not only have our representations received their careful consideration, but the Government have, with their usual courtesy, condescended to consult us in many matters of public interest. We must also be thankful both to the public here and in England for helping us with their advice on affairs relating to the advancement of this country. Among the important subjects in the list of business which you are able to discuss to-day, and to which no doubt you will do justice with your usual ability, I shall touch upon a few topics. The Afghan war is dragging its slow length, notwithstanding the best efforts of our Government to bring about a peaceful settlement in that country. The costs of this war have been hitherto defrayed from the revenues of India. Should the military occupation of Cabul be protracted longer, heavier drains on our finances will be the inevitable result. This war from its commencement bears a character other than a purely Indian war. It has been undertaken, I should say, to destroy the mischievous influence of Russia with the late rulers of Cabul. She has become jealous of England's prodigious power exercised over the greatest portion of the civilised world, and it is well-known

how the Cabul complication forms a factor in the Eastern question and mingles itself in the European politics of England. We can, therefore, reasonably ask England to pay the expenses of the Afghan war. We have not yet forgotten the excitement in the Hindu community at the reduction by Government of the usual Doorga Puja holidays: the multifarious grievances of the Hindus arising therefrom are patent to the public. Our first representation to Government had unhappily failed, but when Lord Lytton became aware of the true aspect of the question which the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore, O.S.I., the President of this Association, explained to him, his Lordship at once restored the holidays to their former number. Our Hindu countrymen appreciate this act of justice as an inestimable boon, and for this generous measure we offer Earl Lytton on behalf of the Hindu community our most grateful thanks.

Motion put and carried.

The election of the following members since the last general meeting was submitted for confirmation:

Babu Lokenath Mullick, Landholder, Calcutta, proposed by Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore and seconded by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee.

Maharajah Luchmessor Sing Bahadur of Durbhanga, proposed by Maharajah Norendra Krishna and seconded by Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee.

Kumar Bonwaree Lall Anund Bahadur of Bona-wareebad, proposed by Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore and seconded by Babu Joykissen Mookerjee.

The under-mentioned gentlemen were next proposed for election:

Babu Lolit Mohun Roy, Zemindar, Chukdighi proposed by Babu Denonath Mullick and seconded by Babu Jodoo Lall Mullick.

Babu Nundolal Bose, Zemindar, Calcutta, proposed by Maharaja Norendra Krishna, and seconded by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra.

Prince Ferooh Shah, Mysore Family, proposed by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, and seconded by Maharaja Norendra Krishna.

Raja Kristendra Roy Bahadur, Zemindar of Bolihar, proposed by Maharaja Norendrakrishna and seconded by Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur.

Carried.

Babu Nundolal Gossain moved that the under-mentioned gentlemen be elected office-bearers and the Committee of Management for the current year:

(This list was published last week.)

Maharajah Narendra Krishna thanked the meeting for the honor done to him by electing him President of the Association for the current year.

Babu Peary Chand Mitra moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President (the Hon'ble Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I.) and the retiring Vice-Presidents, (Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Raja Suttayanund Ghosal Bahadur, Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra) for their zealous services during the past year.

Babu Kristogopal Ghose seconded the motion.

Motion put and carried.

The Secretary informed the meeting that the subscriptions to the Fawcett Election Fund started by the Association amounted to Rs 6280, that he had written to certain friends in England, who took particular interest in the matter, for advice as to whether the expenses incurred by Mr. Fawcett for his election had already been met out of the fund raised by this Association in 1874, and deposited with certain trustees and also of such other subscriptions as might have been raised by his friends in England this year. If there was any balance left it might be met from the Indian subscriptions, and the residue funded again as on the last occasion for future contingencies. The address of thanks to the electors of Hackney for the return of Mr. Fawcett, the Secretary added, had been very favourably received throughout the country, and was being signed.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee said that the state of affairs in India, to which the Liberal party had just succeeded, presented a no very pleasant outlook. In the administration of our finances, taxes had been imposed on the people both when there had been a deficit and also when there had been a surplus; admissions of mistake had followed close upon declarations of deficits; a large amount of revenue had been sacrificed by the reduction of salt duties without doing good to anybody; but the traders Native and European, chiefly the latter and the cotton duties had been partially repealed solely for the benefit of the mill-owners of Manchester. Great and widespread discontent had been created by the enactment of the Arms Act, which had deprived the people of the means of protecting themselves from robbers and wild animals, and by the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act, which would disgrace any civilised Government. The reduction of the limit of age for candidates for the covenanted civil service that had been lately made, and the rules that had been passed for the employ-

feeling of the British nation: "The public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown the system, by good government we may expand our citizens into a capacity for better government than, having been instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will come, I know not. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history. To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would, indeed, be a title to glory of all our own." Since those noble words were uttered by that great man, that poet, historian, and statesman of England, and lawgiver in India, Lord Macaulay, whose sentiments find larger admiration in the hearts of Englishmen now than they did when he first uttered them, half a century has not yet been completed. And already his aspiration has in a measure found its fulfilment. There are thousands in this land desirous of the privileges of citizenship, hundreds who are capable of them. To this city there has recently been conceded what is by no means the first instalment of such privileges—local self-government. Believe me, when the common acquiescence of the enlightened among our countrymen conceive the hour has arrived for advancing the demand, England will not be slow in conceding to her Indian subjects the full privileges of citizenship, for which so many of her wisest sons have laboured to fit them. Another eminent judge says: "The Natives are prepared to understand the general working of a representative system. . . . As regards the Provincial Budget, double the amount of the existing deficit may be raised, if the Natives are consulted, if their feelings and prejudices are not hurt, if some importance is given to them, and if taxation be managed in a way and on a system that they approve." Sometime ago Sir Bartle Frere drew up a scheme of representative government for India. He expressed the opinion that the "provincial councils might be unreservedly consulted as to the funds of the province, and that no measure should be adopted affecting the masses of the people till thoroughly discussed in the provincial assembly." He condemned the "centralized system of departmental organization, as cutting straight through all the natural organization of villages and districts, which has grown with the growth of the people, and been in existence for so many centuries." And he added, "If two elected members were sent up from each provincial division—suppose you had ten in all sent up to the Local Legislative Council,—they would in every way greatly strengthen the Council, and give additional weight to its proceedings. This, of course, would require an Act of Parliament." We have lately seen Mr. Shaw Stewart's scheme of a Consultative Council. Thus there is much influential opinion in favour of the adoption of some measures for giving the natives of India a voice in legislation and administration.

Sir David Wedderburn has now matured a scheme for popular representation in India. He has we are glad to note taken our idea of utilizing the present Municipal Commissions in the Presidency towns and other principal towns in the country as the electoral boards for the return of members to the Legislative Councils. He writes: "Now, in order to reform the Indian Legislative Councils, by strengthening the non-official element even now so serviceable, and in order to render them at least *partially* representative, we have merely to introduce arrangements already in successful operation as regards the Indian municipalities." As Sir David Wedderburn is best acquainted with the administrative system of Bombay, he holds up the municipal constitution of that city as a model for the reform of the constitution of the Legislative Councils. He remarks: "The municipal constitution of Bombay is in form the most popular of all, and we have the authority of a late Municipal Commissioner, as well as that of the only two Governors under whom it has existed, for asserting that this constitution works thoroughly well. The only weakness observed has been a tendency to abstention from voting on the part of the electors, but this will probably correct itself as the Natives become accustomed to arrangements so recently introduced." Sir Ri-

chard Temple, in March 1879, spoke in high terms of "free municipal institutions," saying that he was sure they would never fail in Bombay, knowing as he did "the public spirit and self-sacrificing disposition of the Native community." It appears, therefore, that in the case of these municipalities there exist already constituencies, to whom might well be entrusted the privilege of electing representative members for the Legislative Councils. A commencement might at once be made by conferring this privilege upon the three Presidency cities, and a few other large centres of population; thus adopting a course similar to that proposed by the present Prime Minister in the India Bill of 1858—viz., to give seats in Council to five members elected by the principal commercial cities of the United Kingdom. Upon financial questions the opinion and criticisms of members so elected would be of great practical value, so that it would be the interest, as well as the duty, of Government to give them ample opportunities for discussing the Budget, and all measures affecting the incidence of taxation. It is, after all, only by taking the wearer into his confidence that the maker of the shoe can ascertain where and how it pinches." As an experiment this plan we think promises success. We cannot as Sir David Wedderburn justly remarks, expect a House of Commons in India all at once. We must move slowly and cautiously. If the proposed plan should succeed, its basis might be extended hereafter.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE question of limiting the range of subjects for the various examinations in Arts of the Calcutta University has for a long time been under the consideration of the authorities of the University. A few years ago the principle of what is called the bifurcation of studies was adopted for the B. A. degree examination, and it was afterwards suggested that the same principle might with advantage be extended to the F. A. examination. This suggestion has now been definitively adopted by the Faculty of Arts. The principle on which the changes now adopted are based is, that the number of compulsory subjects for the various examinations should be reduced, while that of optional ones be enlarged. A majority of a Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts appointed in December 1876 had recorded their opinion "that the bewildering multiplicity of the present course is fatal to excellence in any branch of learning, and offers encouragement to mediocrity alone." Under the system now adopted the student will have the liberty to choose either a literary or a mathematical course; and the number of subjects which he *must* betake himself to is considerably reduced. A candidate for the B. A. Degree, who chooses the literary course will be compelled to take up three subjects only—viz., English, a classical language, and one of seven optional subjects. So the number of compulsory subjects for the B. A. degree examination has been reduced from five to three; and the F. A. course has also been narrowed.

The principle on which the changes indicated above are based is certainly sound, but the way in which they have been carried out is open to question. That the nature and ends of education have not from the beginning been correctly understood and steadily kept in view in this country, may be easily understood. It is well known that the main object at which the projectors of schools and Colleges in India aimed, was to train up a class of native subordinates for employment in the public service. And, in point of fact, the Indian educational institutions have been training schools for Government employes. If this fact were fully recognised, a good deal of the strictures very often made on the results of the system of education pursued in this country would be disarmed. But there can be no doubt that the time has come when this state of things should no longer be allowed to continue. The Indian Universities should do something more than supply a set of mere clerks or subordinate officials. A supply of that kind, it is true, ought always to be an important consideration in a country like India; but our Universities should be so reformed that they might produce a class

of really educated men. Every sensible and right-thinking person will admit that the duty of our Universities is to direct the course of College study in such a manner as "to ensure that the distinction of a degree shall imply the possession of those mental qualities which generally distinguish men of sound and solid education."

We do not deny that a reform of the University curriculum is the pressing need in India in education. It has been justly remarked that "under the system hitherto pursued the Calcutta University did not foster any real study of literature, philosophy or science, and that the only subjects the students acquired a respectable knowledge of, was mathematics." Lord Brougham has rightly said that "a properly educated man should know something of everything and everything of something." Under the system pursued by the Calcutta University "something of everything" is aimed at in the beginning; but the "everything of something" never comes within the reach of 99 per cent. of its students. We are emphatically of opinion that the so-called "multiplicity of the present course" should be maintained up to the F. A. examination; otherwise our young men will not acquire that "something of everything," which it is so desirable for them to acquire. We think that after a student has passed the First Examination in Arts, he should be made to elect for the literary or the science course. Young men, who have merely matriculated in this country, have not acquired that amount of useful knowledge of a variety of subjects without which no one can, in these days, claim to be called educated. Up to the Entrance standard Indian students acquire little useful knowledge. The reason for this is obvious; up to the age of 15 or 16 years of age, the student has to exert his best to learn English, through which knowledge is communicated to him, so that he has little time or energy left him for the gathering of useful information. If a young man be called upon, as soon as he has passed the Entrance examination, to elect for the literary or the science course, it would, in the peculiar circumstances of this country prove fatal to the cause of real education. The majority of the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts who recommended the extension of the principle of the bifurcation of studies to the First Arts examination are, we admit, experts in the matter of education, and their recommendation is on that account entitled to great weight. But we have no hesitation in saying that in suggesting that the F. A. course should be narrowed, they overlooked or ignored the difficulties which attend the acquisition of knowledge by our countrymen through the medium of a foreign tongue. So long as an Indian student does not fully understand the language through which knowledge is communicated to him, his time must necessarily be devoted to learning English; and it is, therefore, idle to expect that a young man will have acquired much useful information by the time he matriculates. After he has passed the F. A. examination, he should be required to choose either the science or the literary course; or in other words, the reality or humanity branch of knowledge. The adoption of such a system would, to our thinking, ensure the acquisition of "something of everything and everything of something." In saying this, we are far from implying that no changes whatever should have been introduced into the F. A. course. All that we seek to establish is that the principle of the bifurcation of studies should not be extended to the F. A. course, and that students in this country should not be required to elect for the literary or the science course, until they have passed the Little-go. But whether the Native student chooses the reality or the humanity branch of knowledge, he should be made to study English as a subject by itself, as English is confessedly a very difficult language for a foreigner to acquire idiomatically. And it should be at once recognised that what is merely got up for the purpose of an examination is *not* knowledge. Under the system pursued by the Calcutta University, the students prepare themselves simply for going through their ordeal; and as soon as that has been done they generally forget all that they had learned. This state of things cannot be too deeply deplored, and something should be done at once to remedy it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to be able to announce that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to cancel the sentence of death passed upon the Berhampore College by the Director of Public Instruction. Not only has Sir Ashley Eden consented to continue the College but has also promised to send a European Principal to it to teach English. The people of Moorshedabad will no doubt raise loud hosannas to the praise of Sir Ashley for this act of grace, but we hope they will do something more. The Berhampore College has no B. A. classes, but why should not the great zemindars and other opulent persons in the district come forward and found these classes? Raja Promothonath Roy of Digaputty has paid about a lakh and a half of rupees for the Rajshye College. The people of Krishnagur raised Rs. 40,000 for their College, one-eighth of which, however, came from Maharani Shurnomoye. Will not the Maharani, whose liberality has passed into a proverb, open her purse-strings for the benefit of her own district? She alone, if so disposed, can make an endowment enough for the maintenance of the B. A. classes. But there are others who are well able to second her benevolent efforts. We hope our hint will not be thrown away.

WE HAVE received from the Press-Commissioner a copy of the late Secretary of State's Despatch regarding the reduction of the salaries and outfit allowances of the Governor-General, Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commanders-in-Chief of the two Presidencies, the Bishops and Archdeacons and High Court Judges. After all the proposed measure is a small one; it aims at no material reduction but merely seeks to pay the salaries in the current value of the rupee minus the sicca allowance. The salaries of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, which were hitherto paid in sicca rupees, will now be paid in current rupees, that is to say, instead of 1,20,000 rupees, they will now each receive Rs. 1,12,000 per annum. The same principle will apply to the salaries of the members of the Governor General's Council, of the Madras and Bombay Councils, and of the Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras. There will be trifling reductions in the passage and outfit allowances of the Governor General, Governors of Madras and Bombay, Members of Council and the Commanders-in-Chief of the minor Presidencies.

WE HAVE much pleasure in placing before the reader the following extract from a London letter received by us dated the 15th instant:

The Liberals have a larger majority than that which supported the present Government, and their accession will doubtless be hailed with joy in India; for their leaders have all, more or less, pledged themselves to Indian administrative reform. We shall see how far such pledges will be redeemed. The Governorship of Madras, which is about to be vacant, offers a favourable opportunity for effecting a reform long advocated on indisputable grounds; that of appointing a Lieutenant Governor to the post, and of abolishing the Executive Council. If Bengal, the N. W. P. and the Punjab can be efficiently administered by Lieutenant Governors without Executive Councils, there is no reason for justification in keeping up the useless and expensive machinery existing in Madras.

That beneficial measures for India will be initiated by the new Government there is no reason to doubt. At the same time, judging from the past, such measures are likely to fall considerably short of our requirements and expectations, unless we strengthen the hands of our friends in Parliament by strong and unceasing agitation in India. Of all practical measures popular representation seems to me most worthy to labour for; since it is not only calculated to place the means for further reforms in your own hands, but it is a question on the principle of which the people of all the provinces in India are likely to be unanimous. It cannot be taken in hand too soon, for in the present state of public feeling, the question is not unlikely to enlist general sympathy; while, if Government should pass any measure for re-establishing and securing the authority of the Indian Councils, so unceremoniously set aside by the Duke of Argyll and succeeding Secretaries of State for India, a demand for popular representation might be resisted on the ground that the rehabilitated Councils would protect Indian interests and that no further change should be made until the measure was fairly tested.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following from the *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, regarding the movement made by the British Indian Association for the collection

of subscriptions for the payment of the election expenses of Mr. Fawcett:

India, represented by the *Hindoo Patriot*, has resolved to do an exceedingly graceful act. It has decided to pay the expenses of its excellent member—"the member for Hackney and Hindostan." Often and often has the great heart of India been wounded by the cajolery of men who have gained from the people money under false pretences, and then forgotten all about their promises, and the people to whom they were made. Mr. Fawcett has taught India a nobler lesson. He has given her freely of his intellect and his pure aims, and she has given him such gratitude as rarely has fallen to the lot of any man from a nation neither of his race nor creed. We trust that Mr. Fawcett will have some high and close connection with the Liberal Government with reference to India. But if he is made Secretary of State for India, it will be still a lesser dignity than that which India has given him in claiming him as "Our Member"—the Member, as we said yesterday, of a People more than two hundred millions in number and dumb, so far as England is concerned, unless England is just and merciful, and anxious to hear the whispers that now and then come over the Indian Ocean like a low plaintive wail, appealing to the heart of England and of mankind. England may, have a great destiny yet in India, and be it what it may it will be associated with the name of the one member of the House of Commons whom India has singled out for the honour which we delight to-day to record.

WE NOTICE with great pleasure an act of princely liberality on the part of Babus Moheshlal and Nukchedlal, zemindars and money-lenders of Purneah, who have erected a splendid masonry bridge over the river Sosorah connecting the civil station with the old city of Purneah, at a cost of over Rs. 50,000, contributed in equal shares by the two donors. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor have been conveyed to them for their munificence.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a native dispensary started by Messrs. P. C. Sen and Co., dispensing native medicines. In 1873 they established an *Ayurveda Beheta Ausadaloya* or Hindu pharmacy with the two-fold object of giving instruction in Hindu medicine, and preparing and distributing genuine Hindu medicine. The establishment is going on for some years, and has already earned a reputation for the quality of the medicines it supplies. We have much pleasure in commending it to public attention and patronage.

A TITAN has fallen! John Blessington Roberts is dead! He was a noble example of self-reliance. He came out to India forty years ago as a private, and after a chequered career for a few years entered the Calcutta Police as Deputy Superintendent in 1849. He distinguished himself so much by his activity, vigilance, and perseverance that he early enlisted the confidence of his official superiors. He was generally charged with the preservation of order at public assemblies, and this work he used to perform with singular success. Lord Dalhousie, a keen observer, was so much pleased with the orderly arrangements made by him on the occasion of the great military review after the conclusion of the second Burmese War that his Lordship sent for Mr. Roberts and personally thanked him. In 1856 Mr. Roberts was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, and in 1858, Coroner of Calcutta. In 1862 he was raised to the Police Bench as Junior Magistrate, and in 1868 he was appointed Senior Magistrate. In 1871 he was removed from the Magistracy by Sir George Campbell, and appointed Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary, which office he held till his death. As a Police officer Mr. Roberts' instincts, activity, and keen penetration qualified him for the most intricate and delicate Police enquiries. Not a few of the Police reforms executed in his time were due to his advice and energy. On the Bench Mr. Roberts was wonderfully successful. His strong common sense, correct knowledge of law, and thorough acquaintance with the character of the varied populations of Calcutta enabled him to deal with the greatest ease with all manner of cases that came before him, and his decisions were seldom reversed by the High Court. On the issue of the writ of *mandamus* at any time it was his habit to defend his own decision before the High Court. As Coroner he shewed the same judicial ability, acumen, and firmness. But J. B. R. will be best remembered by the people of Calcutta as a citizen, as a champion of their local rights, as an advocate of their municipal grievances. He was a member of the Calcutta Corporation from its establishment in 1863

and he used to take a most active share in its affairs so much so that he soon became a part and parcel of its existence. He used to study most carefully all questions that came before him, without stinting time, labour, and sometimes money, and to speak out regarding them most unreservedly and uncompromisingly. His greatest merit was his outspokenness—he never minced matters, and never hesitated to call a spade a spade. The spirit of free and unreserved discussion, which he imported, was uncongenial to the soil of Calcutta, but it flourished under the fertilizing waters he poured, and although civilianism and *apka-wastai* had taken deep roots in the corporation, they could not much encroach upon the space occupied by Mr. Roberts and his co-adjutors. As companions in arms we and our compeers can testify to the intrepidity, devotedness, and decision with which Mr. Roberts led many a charge against municipal autocracy and noodledom, and not unfrequently his valiant efforts were crowned with success. To the native community he rendered two signal services—he was one of the few, who drew the European nearer to the native, and thus conquered the old antagonism of feeling between the two by encouraging mutual co-operation and sympathy, and he set them a noble example in his own person of self-reliance and independence in public life. His native friends were also deeply attached to him. It was a native millionaire, who gave him liberal pecuniary help in time of need and that in a manner honorable to both parties, and when about four years ago a movement was set on foot to pay off his private debts, his native friends seconded it warmly. It is to be regretted that our countrymen could not from shortness of notice join the funeral cortege on Thursday last—we are exceedingly sorry that our indisposition prevented us for paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of one whom we both respected and loved—but it is some melancholy satisfaction to us to know that our community were worthily represented on that occasion by our distinguished countryman Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, himself a fellow worker with the lamented deceased.

Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* suggests a memorial in honor of Mr. Roberts. We heartily second this proposal. Our contemporary is, however, mistaken in thinking that the municipal fund can be diverted to such a purpose. All that the Municipal Commissioners can do is to record a Resolution expressive of their appreciation of the services of Mr. Roberts to the town, and we hope they will do so. The general public ought to take necessary steps to do honor to the memory of the departed citizen. A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. Roberts, both European and Native, at the rooms of the Trades' Association, with a view to appoint a representative and influential Committee will we believe answer the purpose.

WE HAVE received these two letters regarding the two Belchambers of the Bengal High Court:

1
DEAR SIR.—In your editorial of the 1st December last headed "The Bengal High Court," which I happened to come across the other day, I was rather surprised to find the statement that while the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, was absent on leave, instead of any necessity being felt of employing a separate substitute, his work was well performed by the chief clerk in addition to his own duties and no arrears were left and hence a separate Registrar for the original side was not needed.

Your inference allow me to say was drawn from wrong premises. During the short absence of the Registrar for three months it is well known to be the fact that the Chief Clerk officiated for the Registrar, the Assistant Registrar for the Chief Clerk, the Chief Justice's clerk for the Assistant Registrar, and the Assistant Clerk for the Chief Justice's clerk. As the arrangement did not sufficiently provide for the duties of the account Department the work in that department of necessity fell into arrear.

As a solicitor of more than 25 years' standing I do not like to see an injustice done to one, who, if you refer to the attorneys of the High Court, you will at once be satisfied, is and has been for many a long year the most zealous, able and popular official connected with the Court in its original side, I mean the present Registrar, Mr. R. Belchambers, and the idea that you seem to entertain that his work could be done by the Chief Clerk in addition to his own duties is directly opposed to the facts, and I believe that there would be regular "dead lock" in the work, if any thing was to take the present Registrar away, as (without any derogation to the Chief Clerk) not one of the other officials has a tithe of the experience, to say nothing of other qualities that he has, of the work of the different offices that he holds.

It was only a week or two ago that a representation to the judges that a larger establishment of clerks was wanted in the Court was circulated throughout the profession for signature, and I believe, every member of it testified in the highest terms to the Registrar's efficiency and courtesy.

I trust therefore that you will satisfy yourself as to the correctness of what I have written, and I am sure then you will do full justice. I send you my card not for publication, but as a guarantee that I am not a "myth."

Yours obediently,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

30th April 1880.

II

DEAR SIR,—Sometime ago I saw your article on "Reform and Retrenchment" in your issue of the 1st December last, and was surprised to find it stated therein that there was no necessity of a Deputy Registrar of the High Court, appellate side, who had had a long lease of office, and might well be asked to retire. This statement, to say the least, was utterly gratuitous and unfounded. I am a pleader of 20 years' standing can assure you that we can ill spare Mr. Belchambers, the Deputy Registrar, who superintends all the departments under him most diligently and conscientiously and is most punctual and regular in his attendance. During his long lease of office he was rarely found to be absent. I several times saw him attending to his office business while laboring under an attack of fever. Without him the business of the Court can not go on smoothly and efficiently. In conclusion your informant must have been an ignoramus.

Yours faithfully,
A FAIR PLAY.

1st May 1880.

What we wrote on the subject was written on public grounds. Personally we have high respect for the gentlemen mentioned. It is satisfactory to us to have the assurance of two practical lawyers of such long standing and high repute as our correspondents that the retrenchment of the offices in question is not feasible.

REVIEW.

Adhyatmika. By Pearychand Mittra.

We hail the reappearance of Tekchand Thakur His Alalor Gharar Dulal as the reader might remember introduced a species of literature in the Bengali language, hitherto unique, original, and highly enjoyable. It facilitated we might say the advent of *Hutumpacha*, whose budget of wit and humour is still unrivalled. Tekchand Thakur, who is none others than our esteemed townsman Babu Pearychand Mittra, has long taken deep interest in the cause of female education. He thus writes in his preface to the present work :

I was born in the year 1814 corresponding with the Bengali era 1221 (8th Sraavan.) While a pupil of the Patshala at home, I found my grandmother, mother, and aunts reading Bengali books. They could write in Bengali and keep account. There were no female schools then. Nor were there suitable books for the females. My wife was very fond of reading, and I could scarcely supply her with instructive books. I was thus forced to think how female education could be promoted in a substantial way. The conclusion I came to, was that unless female education were placed on a spiritual basis, it would not be productive of real-good. In view to the furtherance of this end, I have been humbly working. In 1860, I wrote the *Ramajanka* in Bengali.

In 1871, I wrote the "Avedi," a spiritual novel in Bengali, in which the hero and the heroine have been described as earnest seekers after the knowledge of the soul, and by the education of pain they obtained spiritual light. This was followed by an article in the *Calcutta Review*, Vol. LV, entitled "The Development of the Female Mind in India," in which I described the condition of Hindu females during the Vedic and post-vedic periods, and showed that their education was thoroughly moral and spiritual, although the classes of females, except the Brahmadakinis, who never married but devoted themselves to the study of the Soul and God, acquired a knowledge of different sciences and arts; that our females were treated with the highest respect, and that they moved in society. This article was considerably revised, and published in the "Spiritual Stray Leaves," entitled "Culture of Hindu Females in Ancient Times," in which it has been shown, among other things, that they selected their husbands when they arrived at the marriageable state, and their marriage was more the marriage of souls than the marriage of flesh. I then published a work in Bengali entitled (Condition of Females in ancient times), in which I have given biographical sketches of exemplary Hindu females, and how they attained a holy and pure life, drawing the attention of the present generation to the promotion of spiritual culture.

The work before us is intended specially for the Hindu fair sex. It is written in the form of a novel; the subjects delineated are as follows :

(1) The excellence of female education consisting in the development of the soul, (2) Directions for the development of the soul by pure meditations and Yoga culture, (3) Life of purity and communion with God can only be the result of the soulstate. (4) Powers of the soul, internal lucidity clairvoyance and magnetism as being curative of diseases, (5) Conversation of females on female education, social and spiritual, (6) Study of Astronomy calculated to elevate the mind, (7) Directions for the Yoga culture, (8) Humanity to the Brute creation, (9) The death of the Heroine's mother, Her father's adverse circumstances, His death and what she did while in poverty, Her uncommon self-abnegation, serenity and death, (10) On educated natives, Hindu Music, Panchayat and other mundane subjects, (11) The conversation and manners of different classes of people in different circumstances which have been portrayed in different styles, and which may perhaps be useful to foreigners wishing to acquire a colloquial knowledge of the Bengali language.

The book is illustrated with some lithographs executed by the Calcutta Arts Studio. We do not

think we can pay a better compliment to our esteemed author of the great success which he has achieved in his self-imposed task than by placing before the reader a testimony, which the first lady of the period in Bengal has borne in favour of this special book of instruction and amusement for Hindu ladies. We give below the letter Maharani Sarnomoye has written to the author :

I have received with thanks ten copies of your Bengali work entitled "Adhyatmika" which I need hardly remark has been most ably written. The work is no doubt worthy of its author who as a Bengali scholar surpasses even those who have had a systematic Vernacular Education and whose ability is too well known to the public to require any demonstration.

Cassimbazar Rajbarae } Your's faithfully
The 30th April 1880, } Sd. Maharani Sarnomoyee.

KABUL NEWS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla, May 4th.—Sir Donald Stewart reached Kabul on the 2nd May and assumed command. He reported all quiet at Ghazni, and that the tribal gathering has dispersed, and Musa Khan has returned to Ghazni and is with Sirdar Mahomed Alam who was appointed Governor by Sir Donald. The Ghazni Field Force have been ordered, with the exception of Major Tillard's heavy battery, to march into the Logar Valley, and occupy a position between the villages of Charakh and Paruka. Brigadier-General Hughes having taken temporary command. In letters received from that force it is stated that the Malikhs have come in and offered every assistance. From Kandahar it is reported from Sirdar Sher Ali's camp, dated 20th April, that a gathering of two thousand men, presumably Kakars, was reported to be in the vicinity of the Norin Mountain, the north-west point of the Toba plateau, but when the Arguestan gathering dispersed, it was expected that the Narin gathering would so dissolve, their leader having been deserted by the Sirdar, and the village of those who took the chief part in the Dubral affair having been destroyed.

Kabul, 6th May.—The large bodies of Kohistanis in the neighbourhood of Kabul have dispersed to their homes. Letters of last Sunday received from Sirdar Mahomed Alam Khan, Governor of Ghazni, state all is well there, and that Musa Khan had entered the city the same day. Arrangements are being made for keeping open communications between Ghazni and Kabul. Large quantities of goods of private traders are lying at Jelalabad awaiting transport.

From Kandahar, 6th May.—The Sirdar Sher Ali is still in the Afghanistan district. All the malcontents, with some pretty exceptions, have made their submission to him, and he has raised about 150 recruits for his Infantry regiments. The neighbourhood of Khelat-Ghilzai is said to be generally quieting down, though armed parties still hover about. No news from Herat.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 8th May, 1880.

Our markets have throughout the past week continued flat and nothing of interest has transpired.

IMPORTS.

This market during the week under review did not exhibit any improvement. Piece-goods of all kinds have been in less enquiry, owing to absence of demand from the consuming districts and local traders.

Yarns have rather met a fair enquiry and a fair amount of business was done in import 40s, and local manufactures at current prices.

EXPORTS.

This market has continued less active and operations were confined to a limited extent.

Tea. 2182 chests were offered at the public sale held on the 6th instant, of which 320 cases were withdrawn, it was composed chiefly of medium sorts, the quality of which was rather inferior and prices were one anna per pound lower than at the previous sale.

Jute.—In consequence of some concession in prices made to the buyers operations took place, but to a narrow extent as the trade demands further concessions. Prices were for low to good 4-14 to 5-12.

Limeed.—Limited transactions at previous rates.

Poppy seed.—There has been better enquiry even at slight advanced rates.

Rape-seeds.—No change to report.

Wheat.—Limited business at previous rates.

Rice.—There has been no change of importance in this market, prices remained almost the same.

MONETARY.

This market during the week presented no new feature, six per cent. per annum continued to be the minimum rate of interest at the Bank of Bengal, there has also been no change in the rates of interest and discount at the Bazar.

GOVT.-SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARE.

In Government Securities there was a good demand at the beginning of the week. Toward the middle the enquiry began to subside and prices commenced declining, at the close they dropped heavily.

The following statement will show how the prices ruled during the week.

3rd May 4%	95-4 to 95-5	4½%	102-5 to 102-6
4th "	95-2 to 95-3	"	102-4
5th "	95 to 94-15	"	102 to 101-153
6th "	94-12	"	101-12 to 101-1
7th "	94-10 to 94-8	"	101-10 to 101-8

The heavy decline in Government Securities was owing to the report of a new loan to be opened to meet the deficiency of four millions which has lately been discovered in the Afghan accounts.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market did not manifest any change of interest during the period. L. G. S. Shares continued to find buyers in spite of the heavy loss which the Company have to bear. Cotton and Jute industries have also found buyers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P.
Major R. C. Money, Raj Durbhanga.....	1	8	0
Serampore Public Library,.....	5	0	0
S. Sammatha Iyer Esq., Sreerengam.....	3	5	0
Kolapur Native Library.....	13	4	0
Gopal Vishwas Rao Esq., Dhar.....	13	4	0
C. H. Ramanah Naidu Esq., Cutback.....	6	10	0
Baboo Hurrodayal Banerjee, Kurseong.....	10	0	0
" Joggassar Ghose, Bansbariah.....	6	10	0
" Sreeshchunder Bose, Choa.....	13	4	0
" Mothuranath Guho, Pachindi.....	6	10	0
" Nobinchunder Dutt, Seetapur.....	6	10	0
" Poornachunder Das, Umballa.....	6	8	0
" Bankobehary Baksi, Nya Doomka.....	10	0	0
" Aunatinath Mookerjee, Ramkistopore..	4	0	0
" Chaitonaprosad Borat, Chuprah.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—May 5, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. D. Hime, Magistrate and Collector, Durbhanga, is allowed an extension of leave for six months on Medical Certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. F. J. Kean, or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Kumar Barendra Krishna, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Contai division of that district, with effect from the date on which he received charge vice Mr. E. S. Andrew, deceased.

The services of Baboo Sant Pershad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Board of Revenue, for employment on Batwara work in the district of Mozufferpore.

Moonshee Myoodin Ahmed, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to be a special Deputy Collector for employment under the Board of Revenue on Batwara work in the district of Durbhanga.

Moulvi Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th February last.

Baboo Nagendro Nath Sircar, B.A., is appointed to act until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Manbhum district.

Mr. J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Ishri Pershad, Sub-Deputy Collector employed under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Pundit Shyam Narain is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the Bettiah division of the district of Chumprun, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Ishri Pershad or until further orders.

Baboo Koilash Chunder Pal, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the district of Mymensing.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 3rd idem is cancelled.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomess, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed furlough from the 4th January to the 21st April 1880, under Section 8, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 20th January 1879.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, C.S., an extension of furlough for six months on Medical Certificate.

Bahadur Gobind Chunder Bysack, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is posted to the Brahmanberiah division of the Tipperah district.

Mr. J. E. Hand, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st June 1880, or such date as he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

মৎপ্রণীত ইন্দ্রাজী বাজলা ডিক্সনারী, আট পেজি ৬৬ ফরমার সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে। ইহাতে প্রায় ৪০০০ চারি হাজার অতিরিক্ত শব্দ সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। এই সকল শব্দের অধিকাংশই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ। ইহা সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরীতে, হিউম্বলি যন্ত্রালয়ে কৃষ্ণদাস পালের লেন ১নং বাটীতে ও আমার নিকট পাওয়া যায়। মূল্য ২৫০ টাকা, ডাকে পাঠাইতে হইলে মাসুল ৫০ আনা লাগিবে।
ক্রিগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
২০/১/৮৭ প্রধান শিক্ষক কলিকাতা নব্যালস্কুল।

NEW BOOK.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S DAUGHTER,
English Translation of Durgesandini.

Just published under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India. Price Rs. 2-8 postage As. 2 per copy.

To be had of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., the Sanskrit Press Depository, Canning Library, and of all other principal booksellers in Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of Russickmohun Sen deceased, late of No. 51, Hareeparah Lane, Taltollah, in Calcutta trader have been granted to Sreemutty Chemutcarry Dassee the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Sreemutty Chemutcarry Dassee.

BIRTH.—At Hoogli on the morning of Thursday the 29th of April 1880 at 7-34 A. M., the wife of Babu Ashutosh Mukerji, Head-master Madhubani School, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—Babu Harischandra Das, aged 27 years, brother of the Government Pleader of Bishenpur, Landholder, Honorary Magistrate, of good and respectable family, Uttar Rahi Kayast, Kasyub Gotra, having lost his wife by cholera, wants the hands of a fair and educated (if possible) girl of 11 or more. Guardians are to communicate before 15th instant.

NOTIFICATION.

The right of selling Court Fee Stamps up to and inclusive of the value of Rs. 75, and Non-judicial Stamps up to and inclusive of the value of Rs. 50, at the Calcutta Collectorate and the High Court, during the remainder of the current official year 1880-81, ending on the 31st March 1881, will be put up to Auction at this Office at 12 o'clock on Monday the 17th May 1880.

The Vendors, who may be appointed will be allowed the usual discount on all purchases made by them from this Office. They will be required to pay one month's fee in advance, and one month's fee on the 1st day of each month for which it is due.

The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer which may be made, but reserves to himself a discretion to select those persons who appear best qualified.

Any further information or particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned at his Office daily between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

G. M. GOODRICK, Esq.,
Collector of Stamps and Revenue.
Calcutta Collectorate, No. 5,
Church Lane, the 6th May 1880.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A garden of nine biggahs situated at Tirjula, with soil favorable to Tobacco crop. Apply to Babu D. N. Das No. 12, Sooris Tank Path Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

An experienced and passed Overseer, who has practical knowledge in Road-making, &c., and has served in the D. P. W. Consolidated pay, Rs. 70 (seventy) per mensem. Applications will be accepted till 10th of May, 1880.

Apply to Babu U. C. Sen, Engineer and Contractor, Moorarie via Buctiarpore, E. I. R.

Dr. S. L. Mullicks.—Curative Tincture or Specific for cholera and other spasmodic bowel complaints.
Price 1 ounce bottle ... Rs. 1-8 annas; 4 ounce pt. Rs. 1.
Packing charge 4 annas per bottle. To be had at Peoples Medical Hall.

No. 31 Rotton Sircar's Garden Street.
Calcutta.

WANTED.

An overseer for the Julpigore District Road Cess Department, salary Rs. 72 per mensem including allowance.

None need apply who have not passed the Road Overseer's Examination.

Preference will be given to one that has some experience in Road and Bridge making, levelling and surveying with the Theodolite &c.,

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) will be received up to the 20th May 1880.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE.

Vice-Chairman D. R. C. Julpigoree

কর্মখালি।

আমাদের অন্তর্গত শিল্প মোকামে মোহররের আবশ্যক। বেতন মাসিক ৪০ টাকা, বাসা ভাড়া ও বাসা খরচ লাগিবেক না। বাহার ইংরাজিতে চিঠি লিখিতে পারেন এবং ইংরাজিতে ও বাঙ্গালাতে হিসাব রাখিতে জানেন কেবল তাঁহারই দরখাস্ত করিবেন।

ক্রিবীরহুসিংহ দে।

নং ৩৯ ক্লাইভ স্ট্রীট—কলিকাতা।

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY, Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting re-assurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.

E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.

Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN INDIA,

Silk Satins and Velvets of the very best quality,

Silk Stockings and Handkerchief,

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, in very rich designs,

Brocaded Reps for Purdahs and Curtains,

Lace and Lens Curtains,

Cornices, Rugs, Table Cloths, AND A

SPLENDID SELECTION OF MIRRORS.

SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR FURNISHING CONTRACTS

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

DRAPERS SILK MERCERS, &C.

TO H. E. THE VICEROY, LORD LYTON,

FROM

Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co's

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed in curable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co's

Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S

Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co's

Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT C's

Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	...	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.,	...	Do.
BARRIE & Co.,	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.,	...	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.,	...	BANGALORE.

AMRITARASA.

PRICE REDUCED.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholice pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRAN BANERJEE,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRAN ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorbagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the

application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorrhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhoea of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU,
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE,
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorkee.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEE,
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRAN ROY MAHASOY,
*Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorja, Baleswar.*

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opiate. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me until I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE,
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY,
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA,
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cure of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chandra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPAL NATH SOOKOOL,
Benares.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.



The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPERESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1½ inches in diameter.
Cash { Gold Medal, in Case Rs. 200
Prices { Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop Rs. 30
for Ribbon Rs. 30
It bears on the obverse the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the reverse a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide Illustration.*
The Temple of Fame Medal 1½-inch; Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1½ inches diameter Rs. 10 in case.
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1½ inches diameter Rs. 19
NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.
Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

41, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA.



Messrs. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of stone. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

CONSULTATION FREE

Observe the address.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, Old Court House Street,
(NEXT TO F. AND C. OSLER,) Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF.

Steam Ploughs, Horse Ploughs &c., &c., &c.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH SIE VENS PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR. FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares	2 Dozen Extra Shares	R. S. 2
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator	1 " " "	R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2	1 " " "	R. S. 4
1 " " " S. 3	1 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.	

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Pinions, and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

Howard's Patent Double-Breast Or Rid-Jing Ploughs.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes shown in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes.

Ploughs for small Bullocks or Ponies.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one wheel Marked D' each Rs. 45
This plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1½ cwt.
Howard's Patent Turnerst Plough, with one Wheel each Rs. 32

The above plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe each Rs. 70
This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows, and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.

It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.

The average weight of the above is 1½ cwt.
Whitehead's Patent Horse Hoes, each Rs. 55
Carson's Patent Expanding Horse Hoes, each Rs. 60

Ten per cent off the above prices for Cash.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION LD. (REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months' notice.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows:

CURRENT OR FLOATING DEPOSITS @ 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance of Rs. 20 or upwards at credit during the month.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.	With 15 days' notice of withdrawal, @ 4½ per cent per annum.	
	With 3 months' ditto. @ 6 ditto.	
	With 6 months' ditto. @ 7 ditto.	
	With 9 months' ditto. @ 8 ditto.	
	With 12 months' ditto. @ 9 ditto.	

The Prospectus and Forms of application for shares may be had from

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,

Secretary to the Corporation,

7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

WANTED.

An Overseer for the Backergunge District Road Cess Committee on a salary of Rs. 150 a month with Rs. 50 travelling allowance. None need apply who have not passed the Overseer's examination in the Civil Engineering College, and a preference will be given to those who have had experience in similar capacities.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to May 31st and the successful candidate will be required to join on June 30th.

Backergunge District Road } J. C. VEASY,
Cess Committee's Office, } Chairman
the 19th April 1880. } Road Cess Committee.

By appointment,
To His HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 As.

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.

Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHOEA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বান্দক বেদন)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chora Bagan, Calcutta.—Price Rs. 3-8.

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR & Co.

Strychnidine.—Acts as a specific for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Loss of Energy, Nervous Prostration from over-work, Chronic Indigestion, Melancholia Lassitude, Hepatic or Splenic hypertrophy, &c. Per bottle Rs. 4, Cure guaranteed.

Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla Calcutta.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

	IN TOWN.	Rs. As.
Per Month		1 2
" Annum		11 8
" Single Copy		0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum		13 4
Arrear Do.		15 8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.		Rs. As.
Per line		0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 103, BARANUSSEY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.